THE SURVEY

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The Gist Of It

WHILE the spring has opened up new ranges of seasonal employment, the social agencies of the country are staggering under the cumulative effects of a winter of broken work. The Community Fund of Detroit estimates that the total bill for relief of the City Welfare Department, unemployment the chief factor, will amount to $4,000,000. The eighth All Philadelphia Conference on Social Work (April 8 and 9) was given up to Unemployment and What Can Be Done About It—social workers, economists, employers and labor representatives participating. The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has appointed a Special Committee on Employment, under the chairmanship of Charles C. Burlingham, to canvass the situation on the ground that it is short-sighted for charitable organizations to continue to meet the load of distress due to the human dislocations of industry, without throwing their weight toward prevention.

How key people, drawn from the social agencies, the business and industrial life of Dayton, were turned into a faculty in the early winter, and how their group thinking resulted in a program for steadying work, is told on page 71, by PAUL U. KELLOGG. The way Dayton has taken hold is suggestive to communities everywhere.

Since the report was issued, a new formation has been organized to be known as the Dayton Committee on Employment Stabilization, under the chairmanship of Harry B. Canby, president of the Crawford, McGregor and Canby Company, and with leading executives of the Frigidaire Corporation, the National Cash Register Company, Rike-Kumler Company, the Platt Iron Works and other of the principal industries of Dayton included in its membership. A permanent research agency is to be set up under the committee. The old discussion group is now disbanded, but the members will do work of various kinds for the new committee on various subcommittees.

Calling themselves the Committee to Study Methods of Reducing Seasonal Business Slumps, a group of outstanding New England employers has, at the instigation of A. Lincoln Filene, set about a nation-wide study of ways and means for stabilizing employment and production.

Meanwhile, Governor Roosevelt of New York, in collaboration with Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner, has appointed the first state-wide committee on employment planning. The members are Henry Bruère, vice-president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City; Maxwell Wheeler, vice-president of Larkin Company, Buffalo; Ernest Draper, vice-president of Hills Brothers, Brooklyn; John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

The Federal Council of Churches has set aside April 27 as Unemployment Sunday.

BETTY LESTER (page 73) is a nurse-midwife who has come from overseas to work with the mounted staff of the Frontier Nursing Service in the remote mountains of Kentucky.

DR. M. J. EXNER (page 74) is director of the division of educational measures of the American Social Hygiene Association.

CHARLES J. STOREY, a member of the sub-committee on the care of crippled children of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, collaborator in the volume on Public Recreation published by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, gives a preliminary peep (page 76) at the findings of the survey of recreation in institutional homes for crippled children which he is conducting as research assistant in the Recreation Department of the Russell Sage Foundation.

HOW the profession of social work has worked to express its aims and standards in the membership requirements recently adopted is told on page 78 by WALTER M. WEST, executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers.

THE inquiry into why married women work for wages and how much they earn, reported on page 79, was carried out by ELSIE HARPER and ELEANOR G. COIT, as members of the staff of the industrial department of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. Miss Coit is now acting as educational secretary for the Affiliated Summer Schools for Women Workers in Industry.

IRMA UNRUH, who took graduate work in child development at the Merrill Palmer School, is supervisor of the first unit of Detroit's new nursery schools, which she describes, page 81.

MRS. WORCESTER looks at social workers and the social order (page 82) with the wit and wisdom sharpened through investigation of living standards for the federal government, through settlement work in Pittsburgh and San Diego, work with the Associated Charities in Colorado Springs, and her present job as director of a school in San Diego. Readers will recall her, Our Amazing Prosperity, in The Survey of November 1, 1928.

TO GEORGE R. BEDINGER, executive director, belongs much of the credit for building up a state-wide social agency which takes active leadership in Pennsylvania. On page 96 Mr. Bedinger tells how it all came about.

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Drawing by Jean Henry

PROFESSIONAL LAPSES

(The second of an occasional series)

The probation officer, at slippered ease, discovers what Junior has been doing to his favorite magazine

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THE SURVEY

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Marriage for Keeps

DIVORCE is a disease of prosperity, declared an editorial writer in The New York Times recently, citing supporting statistics and offering as explanations the theories that good times may bring "spiritual and moral unsettlement" along with sudden wealth, and at any rate give more people the wherewithal to buy a decree. And from the dark cloud in Wall Street he extracted a silver lining, "Family life in the United States is fundamentally a bit sounder than it was before the October crash." There would seem to be a *non sequitur* in this conclusion. Is it a sound family life that stays unbroken only because a divorce cannot be afforded? Is it a sound family, even, that gets upset when new wealth opens new doors of opportunity? It seems logical to suppose that prosperity often provides not the villain in the piece, but merely the chance to get out of a situation which is endured only because there is insufficient money to pay two rent bills and the like. Divorce to end this kind of endurance contest is not so much of a disease as a radical operation which may make possible two cures. Let us not therefore praise the adversities which inhibit divorce but look about for some more fundamental analysis of its cause and cure.

The Buffalo (New York) Ministers' Association formulated an educational program not long ago as the result of a conference on marriage and the home. Pointing out that the development of scientific knowledge has resulted in a new attitude toward life, and that economic, recreational and other social conditions without the home have profoundly affected the old ties which bound families together, the association still is undismayed. "There is no undertaking today more secure than marriage;" even the restlessness of youth is often a deep desire for better things. As a constructive approach the conference recommends education from childhood to prepare people for successful family life, and to this end its inclusion in religious education in church schools and pastoral conferences; while there should be courses in mental hygiene, family case-work and sex education in the divinity schools to prepare future ministers for wise personal counselling. It is to be hoped, the association believes, that eventually every city may have a clinic on marriage and the home with a staff including a minister of religion, physician, psychiatrist and social worker, where consultation for a fee would be available to any who desire advice on family plans and problems. In such a clinic an ounce of prevention would be worth many pounds of "cure" by a crashing stock market.

A still more extensive plan for an alliance of religion and psychiatry has recently been announced through the Federal Council of Churches and the New York Academy of Medicine. A demonstration center will be established in New York in which ministers of religion and physicians will work together to ascertain what contributions may be made by faith and science jointly for the aid of the sick and the unhappy. It is estimated that at present faith-healing movements of various persuasions involve some 10,000,000 persons in this country. Some time ago the Academy of Medicine made an extensive study of faith-healing, finding both favorable and unfavorable results in the use of religion as a therapeutic agent. The broad and responsible backing of the present proposal, extending research into the field of actual practice, gives promise of results important to both the professions it involves.

The Growth of Church Unity

"IT is possible to have a segregated ecclesiasticism but not a segregate Christ." Thus at the coming-of-age party of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick repeated the philosophy upon which the council was founded twenty-one years ago. The work of the council during those years has been characterized by devotion to its original purpose of sinking factional differences in work upon the value of which all Christians can agree. And this has been not a compromise, but a leadership in such controversial matters as the abolition of child labor and securing other higher industrial standards, in world peace and in race relations. At present, one of its major activities is an intensive study and education in marriage and home life. Looking forward, U. S. District Attorney Charles T. Tuttle urged the churches to study the inner causes of crime, "the greatest problem facing America today," and Bishop Francis J. McConnell exhorted them to initiate moral movements instead of "disinfecting" them with respectability after the "radicals" had established them. Margaret Applegarth spoke of youth and its attitude to the

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church, of antagonism to its formalities and credal differences but earnest searching for "the pearl" at the heart of religion. That the council is no association of a few prophets crying in the wilderness, was demonstrated at this dinner in New York where 1,500 people of twenty-seven denominations, white and black, old and an amazing number of young, gathered to eat the council's birthday cake.

Does the Death Penalty Deter?

SOUTHERN states, all of which still use capital punishment for murder and other crimes, have a homicide rate six times as high as the states without the death penalty. In comparable sections of both the East and the West, the states without the death penalty have fewer murders, in proportion to population, than their neighbors which still keep the hangman's noose or its equivalent. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, for example, with capital punishment, have a homicide rate practically double that of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Michigan, which have substituted life imprisonment. In both groups the trend of murder is upward—but its rise is more abrupt in the former group which still seeks to curb murder by execution. With these facts, drawn from federal statistics on homicide from 1919 to 1929, the American League for Capital Punishment answers the stock arguments that the death penalty is useful as a deterrent to crime and that crime will become more frequent if it is abolished.

By and large capital punishment in the United States has become a random gesture. About 10,000 murders are committed yearly. To pay for these crimes about 100 men and women are executed; 9,900 are unapprehended, pay lesser punishments or go free. Yet forty states still have laws to punish criminals with death by hanging, shooting, electrocution and lethal gas—and thus are killed a few not clever, rich or lucky enough to escape (see The Survey, September 15, 1929, page 610: The Convicts We Kill, by Raymond Moley). The only conceivable reason that these should die is the claim that others may be deterred. With all evidence to the contrary, how justify this cruel and sporadic relic of outworn penology?

Cumberland Falls Saved

BY over-riding a veto of Governor Fleming, the legislature of Kentucky has saved Cumberland Falls as a state park, thus preserving one of the most beautiful waterfalls of the country against exploitation for power by Samuel Insull of Chicago and closing a striking chapter in the history of the movement for the conservation of natural resources and scenic beauty spots. The bill as passed accepts the offer of former U. S. Senator T. Coleman du Pont, a native of Kentucky, of $230,000 for the purchase of 2,200 acres about the falls, gives the State Park Commission power of eminent domain in securing the land, and provides a highway which will lead directly to the falls from two main tourist routes.

The savior of the falls is a newspaper man, Tom Wallace, chief of the editorial staff of The Louisville Times, who wrote of it vividly in The Survey of July 1, 1929. Five years ago he began writing editorials in his paper. He stirred up other editors until 85 per cent of the city and county-seat newspapers of Kentucky took up the cudgels on his side. He took to the lecture platform, which most newspapermen avoid as they do libel. He worked up a congregation of primitive Methodists to build with their own muscle a rough road through the forest to the falls so that outsiders might get a glimpse of them. He showed that the guarantee of the Insull power interests of a certain minimum flow of water over the falls amounted only to a trickle; that the promise of employment for Kentuckians at a power plant was a drop in the bucket compared to the jobs which would be created by an accessible public park and resort. And all through the five years he hammered away at his main contention that Kentucky must preserve for its own use and recreation this fall of sparkling water set in a forest of primeval oak and beech and yellow poplar, with a native population of scarlet tanagers, pileated woodpeckers and other shy wood-folk who have pretty well disappeared from the rest of the country. It is a cheering thought that it is still true that a man with a burning public mission and a well lubricated typewriter can win over his public against those whose only measure of trees is in lumber feet and of water in kilowatt hours.

From Propaganda to Program

GONE is one of the picturesque figures of New York and with her, radicalism disappears from another cause. Kitty Marion, who sold Birth Control Reviews on the windiest corners of the city for thirteen years, is honorably retired from her long service to the movement. Only ten years ago, Kitty encountered eggs and umbrellas, irate old ladies and policemen. The latter arested her seven times for selling The Review without a license. She knew how to deal with them all. Once when a scandalized citizen reminded her of what happened to Lot's wife she answered him, "Birth control and all its advocates are looking in just the opposite direction, so they have nothing to fear." She spent three months in the Tombs for giving a pamphlet containing birth control information to a Comstock spy, who came to the office and posed as a good friend of Margaret Sanger.

On March 6, Emily Pankhurst's statue was unveiled in Victoria Tower Gardens. Kitty Marion went to England to watch the London metropolitan police band and the Right Honorable Stanley Baldwin officiate on that occasion. Policemen and right honorables represent the very forces at which she and Mrs. Pankhurst were heaving militant mortar some twenty years ago. Kitty Marion was jailed six times for the suffrage movement. She hunger-struck her way out of Halowell and a three-year sentence to penal servitude. During the fourteen weeks that she spent there she was forcibly fed two hundred and thirty-two times, one of the minor martyrdoms which often ruined the health of its victims, even though it saved their lives.

Kitty has been in the fighting vanguard of two of the important movements of her time. She has seen them pass from the hands of the spurned radical into the hands of the wealthy and socially-respected. Ten years ago, honest burghers shuddered at the public mention of birth control. Today, Mrs. Thomas Lamont and Mrs. Minturn Pinchot are on the board of directors of the American Birth Control League. As popular prejudice has been broken down, it has been possible increasingly to supplant propaganda with scientific research and with efforts to liberalize the laws governing contraceptive information. A bill drafted by Raymond Fosdick and Harrison Tweed, is now before Congress to

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amend the penal code so that publications and communications on contraception by registered physicians, medical societies and governments may be sent through the mail to physicians and by physicians to *bona fide* patients in states where contraceptive information is not illegal. At present, even medical treatises to physicians are barred as "obscene."

The cause of birth control is by no means won. Its conservative proponents still have a tidy number of rows to hoe. As it passes the border-line from a struggling cause to an established movement it may well look back with gratitude on the Kitty Marions who were willing to fight for it, starve for it, and go smiling to jail for it.

Alma Mater in Error

NOT hesitating to chide an erring parent, the sons of Fair Harvard have publicly taken their alma mater to task for the way she has been treating her hired help. Fifty-two Harvard alumni have written an open letter to the Governing Boards, reviewing the case of the twenty scrubwomen fired without notice just before Christmas to avoid raising their pay from 35 to 37 cents an hour in accordance with a state minimum wage decree (see The Survey, March 15, page 695). Mr. Shattuck, the treasurer of the university, has stated that the women were really paid in excess of the required 37 cents, since each was given a twenty minute rest period during the working day. On this question, the alumni observe, "As far as we can ascertain, Harvard University is the only employer of cleaning women on record at the State House which has docked the wages of such women for the time taken out in rest periods, and the only employer that has ever lodged such a claim with the commission." More in sorrow than in anger, these alumni point out to the Governing Boards, "It is to be remembered that the minimum wages established by state commissions are set according to the standard of a mere living remuneration rather than of a completely just one. This makes it all the more regrettable that from the very start Harvard should have pursued a course unfavorable to a measure designed for the well-being of thousands of workers throughout the State of Massachusetts."

The fifty-two alumni urge that Harvard pay the discharged scrubwomen the two cents an hour back wages due then under the minimum wage decree. For the nine years since the decree was handed down, this would amount to about $280. Few of the women had been employed by Harvard during the whole period. The alumni also urge a thorough investigation of university policy toward the manual workers employed on the campus. "We believe that only by some such measures will Harvard be able to re-establish completely its reputation with the public and with its own alumni. We believe that only by such means can the present administration of Harvard avoid disloyalty to Harvard's finest traditions."

What We Teach

YOUNG people coming up through the schools of this country and of Europe are better equipped for life than were the young people of forty years ago. This is the heartening belief of Sir Michael Sadler, C.B., K.C.S.I., master of University College, Oxford, who gave the Sachs Foundation lectures for 1930 at Teachers College, Columbia University, last month. His subject was the outlook in secondary education, and in his discussion of what highschools and preparatory schools are doing, this leading British educator took occasion to analyze and compare the school systems of several countries. Sir Michael Sadler found the young German, halfway along his educational career, quick in intellectual appreciation, eager for knowledge and trained in accurate observation. The French youth, whom this speaker regards as the finest product of European culture, has an exquisite power of expression, clear insight and a passionate devotion to truth. The best result of British educational procedures is not eloquence or detailed research but judgment. Young Americans, while they fall short of British and European youth in certain intellectual attainments, have learned to meet practical emergencies. "There is something in American and Canadian education which gives a man power of dealing effectively with new and difficult circumstances, whether alone or in comradeship with others."

This estimate of the special strength of American education is the more arresting in coming from an educator who does not hold that the chief aim of education should be "equal opportunity for all." To Sir Michael, the two functions of education are "the furtherance of the common interest, and fostering an élite." The problem faced by educators everywhere is that of recognizing the superior child —the élite of Sir Michael's phrase—and affording him the widened and enriched educational experience he needs without, at the same time, robbing his less endowed classmates, or limiting his own contact with the practical realities of the world in which he lives. It is here that the secondary schools are in special need of information and counsel, for between the progressive elementary schools and the college entrance hurdles, the secondary schools have to hoe all the rows neglected by the grades and by higher education. And the child, as well as the school, often finds stony ground and dull tools in the present program of the secondary schools.

More Food for Indians

THE government of the United States maintains boarding-schools for its wards, some 21,000 Indian children. Somehow this sounds rather luxurious. It not only maintains boarding-schools, but also requires that the children attend. How insistent a beneficence! But the aura of luxury about that word boarding-school vanishes in thin air as one reads the testimony put before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs anent the appropriation for the schools included in the Deficiency Bill this spring, and in the regular appropriations to be made for 1931. The children in the Indian "schools" work half a day. "It has been practically a child labor proposition," testified J. Henry Scattergood, assistant commissioner on Indian affairs. It is hoped, with the introduction of labor-saving machinery, to reduce this child labor from a half-day to a quarter-day. Farms must be run to feed the children, buildings are old, equipment obsolete. Well—perhaps—nice healthy work in the open air. . . .

However, any possible picture of even physical well-being is shattered by the evidence as to how a rich government feeds and clothes its involuntary wards. In 1929, in twenty-two sample schools, there was spent on an average for food for each child *fourteen cents a day!* School gardens and farms supplied produce estimated to have a value of a further six cents a day a child. Twenty cents a day for boys and girls

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up into the teens engaged in physical work! This is just half what the Detroit Visiting Housekeeping Association estimated as a minimum allowance for children of eleven to fourteen in May, 1929. A fostering government spent in 1929 for each Indian child's clothing the average sum of $22.26. In the Haskell School it managed to cut this annual amount to $7.27; in the Flandreau School, in a cold climate, it was $16.30. "We believe absolutely," protests Mr. Scattergood, with restraint, "that nobody could clothe an Indian child properly for $22 a year."

In 1914, according to testimony before the committee by John Collier, secretary of the American Indian Defense Association, the federal Public Health Service reported that boarding-schools were primary causes of tuberculosis among Indians. But in 1929, allowing for changes in the purchasing power of money, the Indian service spent only 61 per cent as much for food per child as in 1914; only 59.6 per cent as much for clothing; 85.3 per cent as much for fuel. Because people couldn't be got to work for less, salaries paid in the schools showed a decline in 1929 to only a little less than 93 per cent of the 1914 standard. Somehow the era of vaunted prosperity worked inversely for these involuntary pupils in boarding-schools.

The aim for 1931 is to raise the food allowance for each child to 37.8 cents a day, which was considered by a committee of experts to provide, at wholesale prices, a minimum subsistence level; to make available for the clothing of each child, $42 a year, in the words of Commissioner Rhoads, "a minimum standard of health, comfort and decency." To anyone, parent or social worker, who has tried to feed and clothe half-grown children even these allowances will seem absurdly little. The practice of the past fifteen years has been pronounced by medical investigators to be "slow starvation." If the new appropriations do not show a complete right about face, our position must be that of simple shame over our niggardly Congress.

Toward Peace in Palestine

ONE of America's most important "invisible" exports, the work in public health and sanitation which has been carried on by the Rockefeller Foundation, is being duplicated on a smaller scale, but just as efficiently, in Palestine. There, at the Hebrew University, an American-trained scientist, with experience at the Rockefeller Institute behind him, has carried on a fight for the control of malaria. The fight is now substantially won. Through the work of I. J. Kligler, head of the department of hygiene at Hebrew University, the incidence of malaria in the Jewish population as a whole has declined from an annual rate of 504 per 1,000 of population in 1922, the year before control was started, to 0.7 in 1926, while a corresponding decline was shown among Arab groups under observation. So important was this work that the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations selected the Hebrew University as one of six to carry out further researches.

From that romantic day just five years ago when the Earl of Balfour formally opened the first university of the Jewish people on Mt. Scopus, the Hebrew University has devoted itself to practical researches of immediate benefit to the barren, poverty-stricken land, worn out by successive waves of conquerors. The main task of the institute of chemistry has been the investigation of Dead Sea salts, Palestinian phosphates and minerals, fertilizers and foodstuffs. Sand-fly fever, typhoid, dysentery, as well as plant and animal diseases, have been the first concern of the departments of hygiene and parasitology. And in addition to their studies, this newest of world universities has been quietly carrying on another campaign in a field which it is hoped will bring peace, born of understanding of the cultures which form the background of Palestine. Already the school of Oriental studies has carried on research in Moslem history and poetry which has been officially commended by no less a body than the International Congress of Orientalists. In the new library building, which is to be dedicated this month, Christian, Moslem and Jew mingle in amity; the collections, finest in the Near East, are known far and wide. Already a few Arab students have taken advantage of the facilities offered by the laboratories of the university. In time more will come, so that through its enlightened youth, the inhabitants of this new-old land may learn mutual respect and tolerance and understanding.

Boston Treasure

A DIAMOND with twelve facets, set in old gold—that is the way the National Conference of Social Work, meeting in Boston, June 8 to 14, looks to at least one member. Some of the facets have been polished up since the San Francisco meeting; others have been recut. The division on The Family, for example. Paul L. Benjamin, the chairman, puts it this way:

> We know a great deal about the disadvantaged families and the break-down of family life. Witness, for example, Broken Homes, published several years ago by the Russell Sage Foundation. But we do not know much about those things which make for stability, for harmony, for beauty, for wholesome upbringing of children—those subtle forces like fire running underground, which shape and mould child life in its formative years. As social workers, in order to build a happier and complete family life, we must examine on a case-by-case basis to discover how some families have accomplished wholesome family relationships.

The Health Division shows another facet. In addition to emergent problems of treatment, prevention, health education, there will be a glimpse into the future through the eyes of Dr. T. Wingate Todd, of Western Reserve University. His address, Race Improvement and the Health Field, will be delivered under the auspices of the Brush Foundation, of which Virginia Wing is executive secretary. Practical religion presents a broad, shining facet, with the Federal Council of Churches, the National Conference of Jewish Social Service, the Social Service Department of the Episcopal Church, and the Salvation Army meeting as associate groups. The pastor's use of case work will be discussed, and the church and family adjustments, the viewpoint of the church toward the southern textile problem, and toward an economic old age. In the Children's Division, the outstanding discussion, according to Father Bryan J. McEntegart, will be the Inter-relation of Family and Children's Work. The drama of recent news dispatches will appear in discussions of unemployment and its effect on relief agencies; and in consideration of the Twentieth Century Prison, and the Psychiatrists' Contribution to the Treatment of the Criminal. Headliners for the evening sessions, brightest facets of all, are Miriam Van Waters, the conference president, George W. Wickersham, who speaks on Law Enforcement, and Wesley C. Mitchell, whose subject is The Economic Basis of Social Progress.

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Dayton Plans for Work

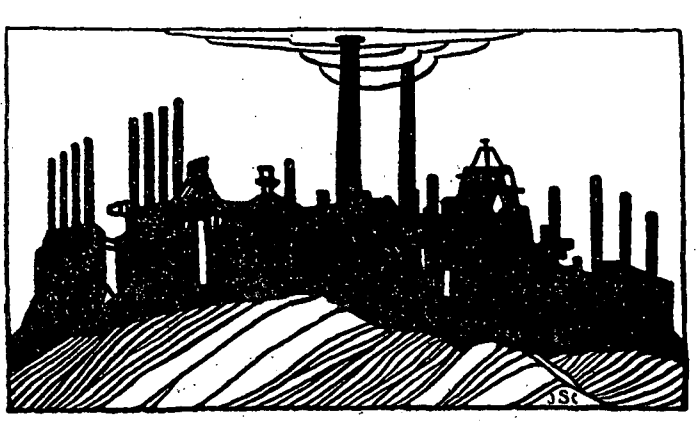
By PAUL U. KELLOGG

ONE morning in early winter, I motored from Yellow Springs to Dayton, Ohio. It seemed like riding up the crest of our industrial civilization. Here were plants where the machines are made by which the modern commercial world tallies its gains and losses; here were plants manufacturing our latest devices for controlling temperatures in the home and bringing electricity to the farm. Here was the Wright flying field and the first hangar of the new epoch of aviation. But on the way, we passed through a countryside of an earlier order, where farmers dealing with the oldest seasonal industry in the world, as their fathers had done, have worked out some security for the off season—shocks of corn, straw-stacks with cows nuzzling under them, potato hills, chicken-coops, barns and stables to tide them over the winter. We saw some amateur butchers killing a pig in a barnyard.

What had modern Dayton to match that sort of security?

That night I sat in with a group of Dayton citizens who were facing just that problem. They included representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the City Welfare Department, the Community Chest, the Family Welfare Society, the two "Ys", the Salvation Army, the Foreman's Club, the trade unions, the State-City Employment Office, the public utilities, the Industrial Association, the Retail Merchants Credit Bureau, the personnel departments of the big manufacturing concerns, and others. They were blocking out a program not merely to help cope with this winter's unemployment in Dayton, but looking ahead for the future.

The meetings, six of them, stretched over a ten-week period, had come about through the initiative of the Industrial Department of the Y.W.C.A., and they had been fortunate in securing as discussion leader Prof. William M. Leiserson of Antioch College. Not only did Professor Leiserson bring to bear his experience as former head of the Wisconsin State Employment Service, but his experience as impartial chairman in the great garment trade centers of America. At his hands, the meetings did not degenerate into a series of lectures; the impulse was the other way round: each problem was unfolded from the bottom up; each member of the discussion group—and they were key people—found himself contributing his slant, his first-hand facts and his criticisms to every point. Theirs was a real pooling of interests and close-up ideas, which had a way of dovetailing into the larger framework of the expert summary which closed each session.



The evening I was there, men and women up to their elbows in placement work carried on by seven different agencies, public, private and industrial, closed in on the common need for clearing their week-to-week activities, their daily information. The case-working agencies brought up questions of policy—the preference to be given, in laying off or taking on men, to heads of households and wage-earners with dependents; and how through the Chamber of Commerce the practice of some firms could be spread to all. There was rapid-fire discussion of city, county and railroad construction projects and how these could be advanced in spite of winter weather. And a good-humored clash over criticism of a local mercantile house which had solicited the help of the personnel department of a large manufacturing concern in collecting from employes, now many of them laid off, who had bought on the instalment plan. The industrial corporation concerned is nationally known as maker and distributor of a household utility, costing a good round sum; and I am afraid it was the visitor on this occasion who asked if the challenge to cautious thrift came from its advertising as well as its personnel department. But the incident illustrated how the predicament of any local industrial community is bound up in the great modes—ranging from mass production to high pressure selling—of our modern communal life.

When the meetings commenced, early in November, times were good in Dayton. Before they ended in January, local unemployment had become acute. The participants felt there could have been no clearer proof of the need for a permanent set-up than the way in which people came to the meetings expecting to find immediate remedies for the current situation. "Unemployment is not a simple problem," their report points out. "It is a complex of many problems reaching through the entire industrial organization of the country, and to deal with it properly requires the same continuous research and scientific study that has proved so fruitful of results in dealing with the ordinary business problems of production, management and marketing."

The group found itself constantly balked by the lack of reliable data either national or local. They discovered that Dayton, like most American cities, has no statistics on the amount of unemployment in any given year, on the high points and low points of seasonal employment nor on the variations in seasonal employment in different industries. They could only guess as to the effect of such factors as labor-saving machinery, old age or management efficiency. But they had some pretty convincing clues as to a relation between the variation in payrolls in Dayton's factories and the burden of relief at the social agencies.

The group considered in detail five proposals put forward by economists and other students of the subject and applied them to Dayton conditions. These are discussed by Prof. Leiserson in his report summarized their conclusions: a centralized employment exchange, meas-

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ures to regularize employment and make work steady, prosperity reserves, vocational guidance and education, measures to decasualize labor.

Dayton has the beginning of a centralized employment system in its State-City Employment Bureau, but this "has only scratched the surface of the ground that it can cover. . . . It needs more financial support and a broader conception of . . . its place as one of the fundamental agencies in a program of unemployment prevention for the community."

Seasonal unemployment, the report held, can be "reduced to a negligible amount," in Dayton, through industrial planning and forecasting, backed by careful scheduling of public construction and repair work and an effective local employment bureau. The measures for meeting cyclical unemployment "are not essentially different from those designed to stabilize seasonal employment. They merely require somewhat different administrative methods for putting them into practical effect. . . ." Published records of experiments presented at the meetings showed "that methods of business forecasting, while not perfect, enable managements to plan ahead and prepare reserves of work for depression years."

The group recommended prosperity reserves of two sorts: a surplus laid aside by individual industries out of earnings in good times "to make provision for the wage-earners' rainy day when employment is slack." Supplementing this effort, public construction and repair should be held back in prosperous years and "pushed forward vigorously just at the time when ordinary production is falling off."

Dayton was a pioneer in establishing a cooperative high-school combining practical part-time vocational training with part-time general education. The study group felt, however, that the community had lagged behind other cities, notably Milwaukee, in failing to work out a comprehensive plan for all young people in the public schools.

The discussions brought out "some promising attempts for dealing with casual labor," such as combining short jobs to make steady work and concentrating in the hands of a limited number of casuals the available odd jobs.

The upshot of the discussion was the adoption of the ten specific recommendations into which Professor Leiserson crystallized their common intentions. The base line from which they got off was the "cumulative evidence that industry and commerce throughout the country" are learning to "appreciate their own responsibility for causing unemployment," and the "recognition by business men that stabilization of employment and prevention of unemployment are integral parts of the duties of management." There was significance in the fact that after ten weeks of matched experience and the cross-fire of discussion, local representatives of mercantile and manufacturing enterprises joined with the representatives of the social agencies and labor organizations in such an approach. And as great significance in the fact that this "faculty" of Dayton interests recognized that here was a situation affecting for better or worse the whole urban district, which should be visualized like education, or health, or traffic, or fire prevention, as a public concern; and in the solution of which every factor in the community life should be engaged. To implement this awakened consciousness of an unmet social need, the group recommended the establishment of a Bureau of Employment Regularization and Unemployment Prevention to carry on research and afford technical services; and as a channel for initiative and public information, advice and action, a Citizens' Committee "representing the municipality, social agencies, professions, the workers, industry, commerce and the banks."

As in other cities, where beginnings have been made, the outcome hangs on whether this winter's troubles galvanize not only concerted but enduring effort. But, as induction coil for group thinking, a realistic pooling of the resources of local experience and ideas under expert guidance, the Dayton program is widely suggestive to other cities.

There may be a special reason why Dayton is frontiering in this way. The city was for years an integrated industrial center, its chief establishment the National Cash Register Company, a solid back log of work and wages. Came the post-war era of prosperity, the introduction of new swiftly-growing industries, Frigidaire, Delco Light and the rest; and a mounting semi-skilled population of workers recruited many of them from rural districts. Came this winter's recession, and its breach in wage-earning and wage-spending—undermining the economic foothold of the community.

Dayton had been through that sort of experience before, recurrent spring floods in its river valley site, and then the great flood, which all but wrecked the town. Then its geographic foothold was undermined. Came the program for protection and prevention—the great series of dams which Arthur E. Morgan, now president of Antioch College, built across the valleys. And Dayton is safe.

A new sort of flood, this unemployment, threatening the floor of the town's livelihood; and Dayton is out for a new sort of dam.

THE TEN DAYTON RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Organize a permanent agency whose duty it will be to conduct the researches and scientific studies that are essential to working out sound and practical remedies.
2. Create a citizens' unemployment committee, representing all interests in the community, the municipal government and social agencies, and the professions and working people as well as industry, commerce and the banks. This committee should be attached to the research organization for employment regularization as an advisory board or council, and its main duties would be to spread the results of the investigations and studies among all classes of our population, and to urge the adoption and support of specific remedies that the organization works out.
3. Collect reliable statistics as to the extent and nature of unemployment and employment, prepare indices and take censuses of the unemployment from time to time.
4. Study all experiments, wherever made, designed to regularize employment, and advise and assist Dayton's industries in their use.
5. Study methods of finding jobs and securing workers in Dayton, and devise methods of improving and extending the work of the public employment bureau.
6. Study the possibility of creating a prosperity reserve of public and private construction and repair work.
7. Study the effects of unemployment on the workers, particularly poverty and deterioration and inquire into the relation of unemployment to the work and the finances of the city's charitable relief agencies.
8. In cooperation with the school authorities, investigate plans and methods for organizing and administering a comprehensive system of vocational guidance and training.
9. Inquire into part-time work and part-time schooling for children under 18, the five-day week, and reduced hours of labor for all workers as possible aids in reducing unemployment.
10. Study the problem of the older man who is displaced from industry and cannot secure new employment, and inquire into the methods used in handling older workers, so that systematic policies may be devised.

The sum of our recommendations is that a Research Bureau and a Representative Citizens' Committee be created which will be charged with the general responsibility of making the necessary studies to devise a workable community program of unemployment prevention and employment regularization.

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The Clinic the Neighbors Built

By BETTY LESTER

Drawing by Abby E. Underwood

WHERE Thousandsticks Creek joins Bull Creek in Leslie County, Kentucky, there stands a small wooden building insignificant in itself and yet a building of which we who know its history are justly proud. It is a clinic given and built by the people who live on these creeks for the use of the Frontier Nursing Service in its work there.

For four years one of the frontier nurses has held a clinic every Thursday in the summer in the school-house and in the winter in a room in the schoolmaster's house. Usually there is a good attendance, but the women do not like discussing their ailments with other people listening and we have had no second room where nurse and patient might talk alone. We needed a clinic building with a waiting room and consulting room, but there was no way of paying for it.

Life is hard in the mountains and the people often pay their medicine and midwifery accounts with vegetables, chickens and eggs, because they have no money. Still every man owns his own land, poor though it is, and there is an abundance of timber. The one way of getting help was to ask each man to give a certain amount of timber. I discussed it with Charlie Woods, the schoolmaster, who is one of the best friends the service has in the mountains, and he agreed that if we could get the men interested we could have what we wanted. I knew the women would help, because it was they who wanted the clinic.

To every man I met on my rounds I explained our plan, and each agreed to help. At the next Parent-Teachers' Meeting, Charlie and I again explained our plan and we discussed the various kinds and quantities of timber together with the size of the building. Soon everybody was full of the idea and each man at the meeting promised his share. A certain amount was allotted to each man, who had to cut the logs, haul them to the mill, and then take the planks to the building site.

There were men not at the meeting who had promised help, and Charlie gave a list suggesting what I might ask from each one. I knew who had promised and I went first to Ballard Napier whose little granddaughter had been ill of pneumonia. She had recovered, and all the family were grateful to the service. Both Ballard and his son-in-law, John Hoskins, were home when I made my request for two hundred feet of white oak timber. I was so surprised when they both laughed. I wondered if I had made a silly blunder until John said, "Well Miss Lester, that's nothing at all. We will do our part and give four hundred feet. If you want some more come back for it." That proof of willingness to help was such great encouragement that I did not mind asking the other men. Every one was eager to help and give and I could have had far more than I needed.

The next thing was to get the logs cut and hauled. One of the thrills of my life was the sight of Elmer Begley hauling the first log to the mill. After the first log, the rest soon followed like sheep. I arranged with George Osbourne to get them sawed at his sawmill on a certain day by men who wanted to do the sawing for their share of the work.

It was a Thursday of early March I remember—the sun was shining and spring was in the air. I was not hurrying to clinic that morning because it was too beautiful a day. Nobody was sick on the district, the lumber was being sawed, and all seemed right with the world. Then catastrophe happened.

I saw Bob Couch on his mule hurrying towards me, his face white and scared. Before I could ask what was wrong he said, "George Osbourne's mill has blown up. Hiram Young's killed and they want you to go up there. Where is the doctor?" I told him where he could find the doctor, and I raced off on my horse Raven to the scene of the tragedy.

HIRAM was not dead, but his face, arms and chest were badly burned, and he had a scalp wound and a broken leg. Over those rough and steep mountain sides, it took two hours to get a doctor there. We tried hard to save him. When he recovered from the shock twenty-five men in relay carried him four miles over the mountains to our hospital in Hyden, but he died a week later. There is one thing I will always remember. When I was helping to dress his burns one day he said, "You women are mighty good and if I get out of this shape I'll help put up your house." Such is the gratitude of our friends in the mountains and it makes our work much easier to know that it is appreciated.

All this happened in March and months went by before we could do anything about the lumber. Three hundred feet out of two thousand had been sawed before the accident, but now there was no mill to carry on the work. People would sometimes say to me, "It looks like you will never get your house put up." I would agree with them, although I was hoping all the time that George would buy a new mill. Various rumors started and I would enquire if a new mill was coming, while I continued to hold clinic in the same old way.

At last joyful news came that George really had ordered a new gasoline engine. It was he who

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told me, so I knew it was not just another rumor. Even then we had another period of waiting because it is not an easy matter to order an engine, get it sent to the nearest depot and hauled on a mule wagon over the stony creeks and mountains to its destination. However, our engine finally came and the clinic lumber was sawed first and then hauled to the site.

Charlie immediately set a day for the working. Sixteen men appeared early in the morning and we started building. After many months of waiting, not always patiently, the clinic building went up. Not in one day only, because we do not work quickly, without modern tools, and it took several days of voluntary labor. The men, anxious to give the best they could, added a front porch and announced their intention of fencing in the surrounding ground so that we might have a garden. This will be done by degrees.

The women came one morning and we cleaned the floors, papered the walls, and made the two rooms as beautiful as possible for the opening. Just before Christmas the children had their program and the Christmas tree in the school house, and on that day Mrs. Breckinridge, after a wonderful speech full of inspiring thoughts and encouragement, unlocked the clinic door.

Now everybody can come to clinic and we love our "little house by the creek" where all are welcome.

The Sex Side of Life

By M. J. EXNER, M.D.

IN an outspoken decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing the earlier conviction of Mary Ware Dennett for the circulation of a pamphlet on The Sex Side of Life, Judge A. N. Hand declared: "It may reasonably be thought that accurate information, rather than mystery and curiosity, is better in the long run and is less likely to occasion lascivious thoughts than ignorance and anxiety. . . . We hold that an accurate exposition of the relevant facts of the sex side of life in decent language and in manifestly serious and disinterested spirit cannot ordinarily be regarded as obscene."

A few weeks earlier a committee of the Association of University Professors issued a statement censuring the board of curators at the University of Missouri for their action last year severely disciplining two faculty members who had been associated with the circulation among students of a questionnaire including sex subjects. After condemning the procedure of the board in dismissing Professor Harmon C. DeGraff and suspending Professor Max F. Meyer without preferring definite charges as a clear breach of the principles of academic freedom and research and security of tenure in the university, the committee pointed out that students have access to books, plays, and movies presenting marriage, divorce and other aspects of the sexual code; that they have a lively interest in these subjects and discuss them among themselves and with members of the faculty; and that the questionnaire did not therefore represent "a manifest social impropriety" as the board alleged.

Irrespective of the particular considerations in these two cases, these statements show a disposition which has not always been present in the courts and universities to consider the discussion of sex objectively and calmly, and not brand it as inherently "obscene" as a subject of education or investigation. With a wider spread of such a point of view, it may be possible to obtain more really scientific information on this hitherto almost unexplored field of human life. Our ethical codes in the field of sex are largely built upon what we have thought human nature, and particularly woman nature, ought to be, rather than what they are; our studies for the most part have been in the realm of psycho-pathology.

To serious students of human life and relations, the past year in addition to the "sex" storms involved in the cases above and in other instances, brought significant and desperately needed data in the publication of Katharine Bement Davis' study Factors in the Sex Life of Twenty-two Hundred Women. (Harpers. 430 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.) Dr. Davis is a sociologist, formerly superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women, commissioner of corrections of New York City, and chairman of the Parole Commission. During the war she was chairman of the section on women's work of the division of social hygiene of the Commission on Training Camps; since 1918 she has been general secretary of the Bureau of Social Hygiene. Her study brings together the answers to detailed questionnaires made by 1,000 married women and 1,200 unmarried women, all college graduates of at least five years' standing. It is noteworthy that it is a study of women who are normal, that is, "the woman who was not pathological mentally or physically and who was capable of adjusting herself satisfactorily to her social group." The questionnaires were returned anonymously and the revealing of personal identity was carefully safeguarded. It is obvious that these women took the study seriously and in the spirit of cooperating in an important sociological research.

THE replies of the married women show them to be on the whole a healthy, educated and happy group. Of the 1,000, 74 per cent enjoyed good health, and only 3 per cent considered their health decidedly poor before marriage. 872 of the 1,000 women answered an unequivocal "yes" to the question, "Is your married life a happy one?" 116 were either partially or totally unhappy. The author recognizes that the answers undoubtedly represent a considerable variation in the conception of what constitutes happiness but remarks, "It is probable that among them [this homogeneous group of college graduates] there is less difference in the standard of married happiness than there would be if our group had represented a genuine cross section of American womanhood." These facts about the health and happiness of the group would seem to dispose of the possible criticism that the women who answered the questionnaire are largely a self-selected group of neurotic and unhappy women who like to talk about their grievances.

Among the various reasons for unhappiness mentioned, incompatibility of temperament or interests, and difficulties of adjustment of sexual life greatly predominate. Of the 108 women who give reasons, 40 lay their unhappiness to the first and 23 to the second of these reasons. Economic rea-

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sons rank third in frequency as a reason for unhappiness.

It is perhaps sufficiently significant to note that of the happy group nearly 56 per cent had received some sex instruction in childhood or youth while only 43 per cent of the unhappy group had had instruction of this nature.

More definitely significant is the correlation between happiness and preparation for the sex side of marriage. The question was asked, "Had you been at all adequately prepared by instruction for the sex side of marriage?" Of the happy group 58 per cent answered in the affirmative while only 38 per cent of the unhappy did so.

THE study shows a correlation between marital happiness and the manner in which married relations come into experience. Of the happy group nearly 50 per cent were attracted and 24 per cent were repelled by the experience. Of the unhappy group only 25 per cent were attracted and 38 per cent were repelled. Of the happy group 60 per cent had found sex relations pleasurable throughout their married life; of the unhappy group only 15 per cent had found it so.

In answer to questions relating to the use of contraceptives, 734 women approved and 78 disapproved voluntary parenthood; 730 women had used contraceptive methods, 255 women had not. It is interesting to note that the group which has used contraceptive measures has a higher average of pregnancies and of children than the group which did not use them.

The extent of auto-erotic practices among women as compared with corresponding groups of men has been a matter of much speculation in recent years. Of the unmarried group in Dr. Davis' study, 65 per cent of the women acknowledge having practiced masturbation; 31 per cent were doing so at the time of reporting. The answers to questions concerning the reasons for the practice will be found illuminating in reference to the strength of the sex urges in women, a question regarding which there exists a wide variety of opinion.

The study throws some light upon the question of periodicity of sex desire in women and its relation to the menstrual period, a question upon which there still exists a considerable difference of opinion among authorities. Of the 1,000 unmarried college graduates all but 132 women admit sex feeling or desire. Of the 868 with these experiences, 272 have recognized regular periodicity of sex desire, while 110 of this number date it so closely that it was possible to chart days of desire with reference to the menstrual period. The chart shows a scattering over all the days of the month but three. It has long been known that the crest of the curve of sex desire in women occurs in large preponderance within a period ranging from a few days before menstruation to some days after its close. Most authorities have placed the higher ratio following menstruation. Dr. Davis' data reverse the ratios. In the group of 272 who recognized regular periodicity the ratio of "before" to "after" is as 4 to 3; in the group of 298 in whom the periods of desire were not recognized as being "regular" the ratio is as 2 to 1; and in the group of 110 who place periodicity definitely, the ratio is as 8 to 5. A series of interesting correlations with periodicity are worked out.

The study brings out significant and surprising data on homosexuality, a subject as yet much in the fog. Of the 1,181 unmarried college graduates who answered the question, 51 per cent acknowledge having experienced "intense emotional relations with other women." Of this group of 605 women, 293 experienced these emotional relations unaccompanied by physical expression other than hugging and kissing; in 234 women these intense relationships were accompanied by mutual masturbation, contact of genital organs, or other physical expression recognized as sexual in character; 78 recognized their intense relations as sexual in character but without expression other than hugging and kissing. In relation to homosexuality, an interesting series of correlations are worked out. It is important to note that "among the women belonging to the group which has had intense emotional relations with other women without indulging in sex practices or realizing that the experience is sexual, there has been a significantly smaller proportion of those who have formed heterosexual attachments." It is noteworthy too that "such experiences were significantly fewer among those attending coeducational colleges or universities, although 18 per cent of the total number who had experienced intense emotional relations with other girls, and 21 per cent of those who had indulged in overt practices, were found to have graduated from these institutions." The case histories of some of these women, which the author has included in the book, serve not only to give insight in reference to homosexual experiences but help to illumine the entire sexual area of human life.

Since the writing of Dr. Exner's article news reports have brought word that the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri have refused to reconsider their action in disciplining Professor Meyer and Professor De Graff for last year's sex questionnaire, despite criticism from the Association of University Professors and other sources. "We . . . by a unanimous order declared that the questionnaire was indecent and improper," asserts Judge James E. Goodrich, president of the board. "At this time and in the light of all subsequent events, we unqualifiedly reaffirm this opinion."

One is impressed with the scientific spirit in which the study has been conducted and the data analyzed. The author as frankly recognizes the limitations of the questionnaire method as she does certain advantages it has over other methods. There is no disposition to claim too much for the data presented. Repeatedly caution is urged against drawing conclusions upon the limited data given. The author has carefully refrained from drawing conclusions herself and from attempts to interpret the data but has contented herself with a report of the facts assembled. Directions in which further research is required before conclusions may be drawn are frequently pointed out.

It would be a mistake to attempt to save anyone the task of reading the book by trying to give a full summary of the data presented. For an appreciation of the significance of these materials one must patiently follow the author in her thorough-going and elaborate analysis, and for any considerable orientation in the intimate chambers of the sex life of this group of women one must read the case histories as the author has set them down. As a statement and analysis of facts the study is of importance not only to special students of these areas of human life but to all intelligent, reasonably discriminating readers. It will be found illuminating and clarifying in a sector of experience that is vital to human welfare and happiness, and regarding which ignorance and distorting misconceptions largely prevail.

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Crutches to Ballbats

By CHARLES J. STOREY

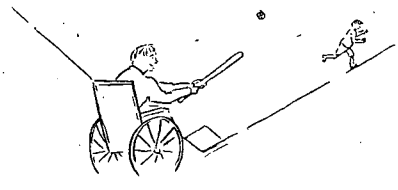
Decoration by the Author

THERE was a great racket from over the sand dunes as I walked from the wharf at Fire Island looking for Camp Cheerful, the happy name of a camp for crippled boys. From a hollow among the dunes the shouting grew louder as I drew near. Mounting the last little hill, the cause of all this uproar was seen to be a lively baseball game. My first thought was that I had gotten into the wrong camp as there was so much movement—three "men" on base, and the ball knocked for a possible homer. But the fact that the boys did not run at great speed and often limped around the bases showed that they were guests of Camp Cheerful. In the outfield, some of the boys simply sat on the sand and scrambled after the flies as best they could. Others with crutches hopped valiantly through the deep sand to retrieve the balls. But in spirit and activity this was a real boy's game.

Crippled children, both boys and girls, desire above all else to do the things which normal children do, and if they can in even a small measure approximate the skill necessary for the game, they are quite happy. Modern care for crippled children recognizes this desire and the fact that the last thing that handicapped children want is sympathy. Perhaps it was sympathy on the part of someone that brought the child into the home, but once there he does not desire it more than does a normal, vigorous, healthy child.

Until at least adolescence, most crippled children, unless pampered by their families, do not realize the limits to their abilities. This is especially apparent in their recreation. A little boy in a Philadelphia institution is typical. Paralyzed from the waist down and with only four to six inches movement of the right hand, yet seeing the other children playing in an orchestra, he asked the teacher for a violin. In two months he had worked out a way of lifting his shoulder-blade so as to get a full bow, and he has become very graceful in his own position. The teacher learned a lesson.

In the old days, such energy and optimism were often left untouched. Indeed, there was a time when it was not thought worth while to give crippled children any education. They were looked upon as waste products of humanity. Then came the war. The possibility of salvaging crippled men was developed. The principle was applied to crippled children, who thus were turned from a liability to an asset to society. But unfortunately play, the most important thing in a child's life, has not had the same thought given to it as education.



For crippled children especially, the social discipline of play is probably of more value than almost anything else. Many a child before it has been placed in an institution or sent to a summer camp, has been carried about and waited upon by loving parents who in their great sympathy often limit the child's activities. A little boy who came to a Long Island convalescent institution without braces or crutches and unable to stand, was placed in a dormitory on the second floor. His first meal was given him there. At the second meal, the matron was surprised to see him in the dining-room. She said to him, "I was going to have you carried down, John, if you had waited." The little boy, who in all his life had never traveled so far as from the dormitory to the dining-room, replied, "All the boys went down to the dining-room and I wanted to come also." He had crawled down the stairs. In a few months he was walking around on crutches and there was a possibility that these would eventually be discarded.

Homes for groups of crippled children are much like ordinary family homes in that each has an individual character, often the reflection of the personality of the superintendent. In many, the merits of the use made of leisure time by its inmates is traceable to certain characteristics of the director or superintendent in charge as much as to any system. Thus it is difficult and perhaps unwise to suggest a model program.

IN some institutions there is intelligent encouragement of recreation, but in many others, because its importance is not understood, play has a subordinate place. Often there is confusion between study and recreation, as in the case of musical instruction. Sometimes it is looked on as recreation when in reality it may be only part of the school curriculum. Small homes generally call on the talents of nurses, teachers, and house mothers, who in their spare time oversee the leisure-time activities. Then there are the visiting teachers and leaders of games, music, dramatics and other recreation.

Well organized institutions now have someone definitely responsible for leisure-time activities. As in the family home, crippled children need a friendly and experienced advisor and play leader who recognizes the value of play and general good times. One hospital and home which has faced this problem has a woman "director of children's activities" and a young man "counselor" whose entire responsibility is to help and advise the boys in their play hours, especially those confined to their beds.

Some crippled children have full use of their legs and can play running games. Others, lame but having full use of their arms, can play games and sports where the arms are called into use. Combinations of these handicaps among participants are seen in baseball games, which are played in all institutions and head the list of activities. Often a boy or girl with good arms will bat the ball and another child with good legs will do the running. The desire for complete play expression is seen in a ballgame in which every boy has a handicap, from those who can stand only with braces and crutches, to those whose arms and hands are so twisted that you wonder they can hold a ball. But under the excitement of the game, miraculous plays are made. Even wheel-chair cripples come up to bat.

Progressive institutions also provide such recreational and social opportunities as week-ends in the child's own home,

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bedside play leaders, swimming pools and stages for dramatics. These are not frills but part of a seriously thought-out program. The work of a modern home for crippled children is to fit as many as possible for self-reliance and if possible for self-support after they leave. This means a normal viewpoint and the removal of psychological limitations as well as physical disabilities.

Recreation, therefore, is an important factor in reconstruction, and the social discipline of play and its attendant release of inhibitions of movement is more and more recognized. Institutional heads usually say that their children have plenty of play and recreation. But an examination of a large number of programs and play facilities leads one to doubt it. The truth is that many institutions have not given a great deal of thought to the importance of play, yet if an approximation of a normal child's life is to be expected, this must be done. Poise and self-confidence are often created and increased by the social contacts of the children. Recreation of many kinds—music, dramatics, parties and general good times—have a socializing effect on many children who, as a result of their physical handicaps, have had mental handicaps thrust upon them. Dramatics and the speaking of pieces in some homes are directly designed to overcome shyness and a feeling of inferiority.

Unfortunately, many institutional homes are managed by boards of trustees who have served many years and whose backward-looking policies show themselves all too plainly in the lack of recreation. The evils of old-fashioned institutional care bear down harder on a crippled child and leave deeper scars than on his normal brother.

The attempt to care for crippled children without emphasizing their disabilities in either education or recreation, and the endeavor by means of leisure-time activities to give them poise and self-reliance, has decided results when these children leave the institution and enter upon the business of making a living. Here the very force of their own feeling of self-reliance may help to overcome the cruel prejudice against employing cripples. Many forms of work can be done efficiently by young men and women who are mentally alert and whose only handicaps are limitation of certain movements of their limbs. To eradicate prejudice on the part of the employing public is a great problem. Modern care of the crippled child seeks to prepare him to do his part by surrounding him with as normal a life of work and play as possible.

V. Everit Macy

FEW men of our time have worked out so wholly satisfactory a plan of employing large wealth and the leisure that comes of its possession as Mr. Macy. For while he was born a rich man and continued to his death on March 21 to sit as a director of many business corporations, his income, his best thought and his genius for effective action were chiefly employed in affairs that were socially useful as well as personally satisfactory to an intelligent man. Every person who drives over the smooth-surfaced green parkways of Westchester County, or uses the public golf courses, or frolics at Playland or Glen Island; every old man and woman who finds congenial comfort at the Westchester Home for the Aged; every patient at Grasslands Hospital; every convict taking part in the self-governing regime at East View is sharing in the fruits of Mr. Macy's vision. For ten years from 1914 he was county commissioner of charities and correction, his terms spanning the time when the title was changed to "public welfare" and vividly reflecting the significance of that change, which he himself had done so much to bring about in the public service. The spirit and content and aims of the county service were rebuilt, along with the entire physical plant. His office was elective, and he has said that some of the most thrilling experiences of his life centered in the repeated campaigns for election. Starting as an independent, he was at one time or another to be nominated by every party in the county—sometimes by all of them at once. He could have had a life tenure if he would have taken it.

FROM charities and corrections, Mr. Macy turned to a broader field as head of the Westchester County Park Commission. Westchester is a large county, adjoining New York City, which runs the population gamut from a city of 100,000 down through smaller commuting cities, villages, coast resorts to great stretches of open farm land. On Sunday it is a playground for city folk, who overrun its amusement places and choke its highways, for which they make no payment. How clear it up without going into heavy debt? The answer, to which Mr. Macy contributed more than any other individual, was a series of parkways, broad, smooth, beautifully planted, run through a private right of way to which abutting property has no right of entrance as it does on streets and highways, and could therefore not erect hot-dog stands and billboards. The immediate result was such an increase of adjoining land values that assessments could fairly be increased to the point where the taxes paid for the work—in fact, in some cases they paid a profit. A bit of experiment proved that people were perfectly willing to pay for the use of the county's public golf links. And from that point the county commission proceeded to take over and make a striking success of public amusement places, notably Playland at Rye Beach, where seaside recreation of the highest grade displaced a notorious commercial beach. Mr. Macy counted it one of the commission's chief achievements that its work was done at a profit. These merrymakers and golfers and automobile drivers were not "the poor," he said, but self-respecting men and women and children who would rather pay for their play than have it given them.

The long list of business organizations of which Mr. Macy was a director, was more than matched by his membership as trustee or board member of social agencies, to which he was a generous contributor. Notable among them are the National Child Labor Committee, the Girl Scouts, the State Charities Aid Association, Teachers' College, City Housing Corporation, People's Institute, University Settlement, George Junior Republic, Manhattan Trade School and the Henry Street Nursing Service. During the war, he was appointed by President Wilson as chairman of the commission to settle labor disputes in shipyards and he was the umpire of the New York harbor strike in 1919—two brief but conspicuous examples of his life-long interest in fair industrial relations. His interest in The Survey lay not only in our handling of matters relating to parks and to charities and correction, but in the Industry Department, to which he has been a contributor and understanding adviser since it was established. Most recently he had made a special contribution to pay for the reorganization and illustrating of the Midmonthly issues. He had been a vice-president of Survey Associates since its incorporation.

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What Social Workers Should Have

By WALTER WEST

A DOMINEERING woman stands in a doorway shouting threats and confidences at the tenement family within earshot of the neighbors and a year's capacity Broadway audience learns how "social work" is done. For the theater program labels the energetic meddler a social worker.

"Social work is trying so hard to relieve itself of the stigma of this futile method of dealing with life," the playwright was told. "We don't browbeat, we don't give away confidences, we can be neither sentimental nor hard-boiled. We stand so humbly before the human lives and social problems you portray that we require a professional basis in education, training and experience for social workers."

"Nevertheless," was the reply, "I portray life as it is and I have seen social workers do those very things."

The playwright's strategic position was impregnable, whatever might be said for the naivete of both arguments and at that point the conversation lagged.

This, it is clear, leads right up to the subject of the membership requirements of the American Association of Social Workers, for all during the time that Elmer Rice was observing life and writing Street Scene, a large number of social workers throughout the country were engaged in a cooperative effort to stamp approval on the kind of social work that proves effective and the kind of training that is necessary to practice in that field. A fairly good general education plus the training given in the schools of social work, plus the supervised experience in a standard social agency, constitute a guarantee that social workers will be approaching social problems with a reasonable degree of intelligence, with some skill and with a sense of their obligation to fair and kindly dealing.

The American Association of Social Workers was organized with the purpose of advancing professional standards in social work through the encouragement of proper and adequate training of social workers. The most effective means at hand appeared to be the membership requirements by which the make-up of the association itself would be tested, and by which the association could fix attention on the higher level of practice. After long discussions and lively disagreement those membership requirements have just been revised and now constitute a working statement of the equipment social workers believe social workers should have.

Who are the effective social workers operating on the higher standard level? What is common to them and their preparation which will select them from a small host of individuals usually termed social workers?

When the association was formed in 1921 it was obvious that membership requirements must include the leaders of that day, but so varied were the methods by which those leaders had prepared for social work that there was no possible common denominator except experience. Experience, therefore, was accepted as the chief test for membership in the association and an attempt was made to set up standards for evaluation of experience. This alone, however, would have left the association behind its times, because the new recruits to social work were coming with college background, and some with special training in schools of social work. The membership requirements therefore recognized training in schools of social work as a preferred equivalent for experience, and set up a junior membership for which a college education was a definite requirement. This constituted an expression of the professional aspirations of the association, though practice required compromise with those aspirations.

New membership requirements have now been adopted. These are a revised compound of the same elements of experience, education and training but represent a shift of emphasis from experience to education and training. It follows in this respect the history of requirements for the older professions.

A liberal translation of the membership requirements might be made to read:

The American Association of Social Workers believes that the best general test at this time by which may be selected the desirable candidates for the practice of social work are:

NOT less than two years of college to which must be added three years of education, training and experience for junior membership. For full membership, five years must be added.

Some technical school training which includes supervised field work is specified.

The educational program must include some social and biological sciences.

The association also wants as a member any person without these specified training requirements who makes a conspicuous success as a practitioner in the field of social work.

By implication the new membership requirements express more insistently than formerly the professional aspirations of social workers. They also represent an estimate of the trend in education and training of the future leadership in the practice of social work. It might be said that the association has attempted a guess as to what kind of workers social agencies with high standards will want to employ in the next few years.

Insofar as 4,700 social workers could be unanimous on anything, the association's membership is united in welcome of a higher standard for membership, and a more rigid professional test than the old requirements represented.

The members are by no means unanimous in approval of each point at issue, and on some points there is acquiescence only because the plan as a whole was preferred to its predecessor or to further discussion at this time.

Other professions in one way or another control the right to practice in their fields of work. Social workers cannot do that nor can they copyright their title, but there is already a conspicuous number of social agencies which make membership or eligibility to membership in the American Association of Social Workers a test of employment. In a wider range there is constant evidence that the association has an influence on the training, employment and practice in social work. That responsibility on its shoulders was the most urgent appeal to its recent action.

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Why Do Married Women Work?

By ELEANOR G. COIT and ELSIE D. HARPER

A GLOVE maker in Peoria, Illinois, when asked, "Why do you work?" replied, "Because my husband is sick and we have doctors all the time."

A waitress in Richmond, Virginia, said, "I am a married woman with one child. I have a home to keep and yet must work during the day." Her husband, she stated, "has about seven years of standing on the railroad," yet has never held a regular job. He doesn't think it would pay to quit the railroad and so give up the "standing," but, "If I did not help him we would get in a hole when he is out of work."

Another Richmond industrial worker with a family of five, said, "My husband gets a very small salary. After he pays the grocery bill and rent there is nothing left to buy clothes and little things that are needed for a home. We have three children in school. Little extras are needed in school, too. If I did not work my children couldn't have these things. It is hard enough to get all they need even when I am working. I send the children to my mother's when I leave in the morning and she sends them back in the evening after I come home."

Recent studies have emphasized the appreciable number of married women working outside the home. Over eight million women were gainfully employed in this country according to the 1920 census, and of these nearly two million were married. Because men are unable to secure a living wage for their families, because mothers have become the family breadwinners when they find themselves widowed, or divorced or separated from their husbands, many women return to work after marriage, often with full knowledge of resulting loss to their home life, of what it will mean to carry two jobs, and what the effect may be upon their own health. Some women, however, work because they want an occupation outside the home and because of the added comforts their wages will bring to their families.

Since educational work with industrial women more and more includes married women wage-earners, the Industrial Department of the Young Women's Christian Association recently made an analysis of over 500 of these workers to make possible a better adaptation of the educational program to the needs of married women workers and also to secure further data on the special problems of this group.

Five hundred and nineteen cases were studied, representing workers from 19 states and 66 widely scattered communities. The group was not strictly confined to factory workers. Household employes, telephone operators, a few low-paid clerical workers and saleswomen were included as their interests and problems appeared to be very much those of the industrial women. Some of the great industrial centers were represented, however, and workers in the meat-packing industry, textiles, automobiles and machine-making were included in the inquiry. Obviously, married women who work are not isolated figures, but part of the picture of the machine age.

Only 33½ per cent of the women studied were foreign-born. Twenty-five of the foreign-born came from Great Britain and Ireland, 68 from Eastern European countries, 2 from Scandinavia and 28 from Italy and Greece. There were 33 women from Central and Western Europe, 16 from Canada, one who said she was born in India and did not give her nationality, while one stated only that she came from Europe. Of the remainder, 40 per cent were native white of native parentage, more than 20 per cent were native white with either father or mother born in Europe, and a little over one per cent were Negroes. Five per cent gave insufficient data for classification.

A broken home was not the reason why most of these 519 women worked for wages after marriage. Three hundred and seventy (about 71 per cent) were living with their husbands. Ninety-two were divorced or separated, 53 widowed, and four made no report. In age, ninety-six of the group were over forty; more than half under 35 years of age, and of these 14 were under 20—two of them divorced. The largest group (115) was between the ages of twenty-five and twenty-nine.

OF the 482 women who answered the question about size of family, 305 had from one to four children. Eight mothers had five and twelve had six or more children to care for, while 157 of the group (about 32 per cent) were childless.

The occupations the women reported were extremely diversified. The largest number (379) was employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Of these, 79 worked in the clothing industry, 54 in textiles and 38 in boots and shoes. There were also 80 food and cigar-makers, printers and makers of automobile parts. Seventy-four were making electrical supplies, and 54 were scattered among such varied industries as paper bags, mattresses, drugs, rubber goods, films, furniture, optical goods, pottery, oil cloth, radio and radium dials.

In the transportation group, there were 4 telephone operators and one elevator "pilot" and under "trade" were found 15 saleswomen, 5 packers and one woman who had opened a small independent store.

The group of household employes was also large, having 85 within it. Three of these were beauty parlor assistants, 12 were janitors and the remainder, 70, were employed in domestic service as cooks, housemaids, general cleaners, and

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so forth. Other classifications included 17 clerical workers, 2 teachers, one lodge official, and a cleaner and presser.

Many of the women were thoroughly accustomed to earning their living, 136 of them having worked from 5 to 9 years before marriage, 31 from 10 to 14 years, while 14 had spent 15 or more years on their jobs. Nevertheless, the group as a whole did not anticipate work after marriage. Ten of them said they had intended to take a job "if necessary," but 276 had never contemplated such a course. One hundred and eighty-two, however, accepted wage-earning outside the home as a normal part of married life.

THESE married women of all ages, foreign and native born, made various answers when asked why they were at work outside their homes:

Reasons for work	*Number of women giving reason*
Family income insufficient to provide necessities without woman working	232
To save money	203
To educate children	201
Husband unemployed, ill, separated, divorced or dead	197
Had to pay debts	196
Interested in work	169
To provide "extras"	144
"Lonesome at home"	56
For other reasons	23
No reason stated	4

An electric switch-maker, widowed ten years, with two children, a girl of sixteen and a boy of eighteen, worked at her job because her son had had a nervous breakdown after three years in industry. A German woman working as a cook in a home where her husband was butler, told of coming to the United States to escape post-war conditions in Germany. She worked because she and her husband were starting life anew and hoped to own their own home.

A number of women had sick or aged parents to support; one had both her own mother and her mother-in-law. "I want to keep my children out of the mills," wrote an Italian woman with seven children all of school age, who earned $18 a week in a silk hosiery mill. Her husband was a laborer with a weekly wage of from $25 to $30.

One woman from Czechoslovakia stated that she worked in a cigar factory to save enough money to visit an aged mother who was sick "back home." And a widowed woman of 68 who began life as a dressmaker at 14, said she assembled typewriters "to keep herself from starving." Sickness was also an important factor. One woman with a child of 3 told of going to work in a clothing factory to support her husband, who had been seriously hurt driving a truck. More than one reason for going to work was given by a large proportion of these women, while 169 said they were interested in their jobs.

DID these women earn an amount which appreciably helped their economic situation? It was realized that statistically the accuracy of any wage figures so gathered could not be fully relied upon, but the Industrial Department considered that the total picture might be of some value. There was a wide range in the wages reported. Five women said they earned $6 or under a week while one woman at the other end of the scale said she received $50 a week as manager of girls in a boot and shoe factory. Thirty-eight of the 519 made no report on earnings. The median wage of the remaining 481 was $16 a week. Two hundred and twenty-eight of the women stated that they earned $15 a week or less.

As in the matter of wages, the information from these questionnaires as to total family income cannot be accepted as wholly accurate. A picture of the whole group, however, shows 454 women giving information regarding the amount of money which came week by week into the home and the number of persons who had to be supported on that amount. Of these, 16 kept house with $10 or under a week (and of these, 4 had 3 children each to support). One hundred and one had a weekly income between $11 and $20; 42 had between $21 and $30; 94, between $31 and $40; 112, $41 to $50; 65, $51 to $60; and 24, $61 and over. In the $11 to $20 income group, 12 women had 3 children to support, 23 had 2 to support and 4 had 4 to keep on this low wage. Three of the women with 4 children were in the group who gave their income as under $15.

The investigators were anxious to know how many weeks a year these women worked and how much security they had in their jobs. Out of the whole group only 144 (about 25 per cent) stated that they were employed steadily, while 23 had been without regular employment practically the whole year. One hundred and ninety-seven were unemployed from one to 24 weeks during the year, and 34 of them from 25 to 44 weeks.

In 60 per cent of the cases studied the married women carried a double job. Three hundred and twenty-two said they did all their own housework, and 140 were responsible for a part. This smaller group had the assistance of a child, husband, mother or someone living with the family. Of those who took entire care of their homes, 102 had no children, 77 had one child, 54 had 2, 40 had 3 and 17 had 4. The effect of women's work on the lives of their children is an open question. While it is true that the financial burden in the homes of certain of them may have been eased, it is a matter of conjecture whether the double job can be carried without disrupting home life.

HERE, then, was this group of 519 women, 322 of whom were definitely carrying two jobs, and 182 accepting wage-earning as a normal condition of married life. Sick and unemployed husbands have been spoken of, instances cited of persons in straitened circumstances, the whole story giving evidence of unsatisfactory elements in the economic organization of our present system. The median wage for the whole group was $16 a week, 228 earning $15 a week or less. The present distribution of wealth as illustrated in the cases studied suggests that it is not always possible for a woman to choose her occupation and make her own decision as to whether she will return to work after marriage and carry a double job, or confine her energies to caring for her children and home.

Many unmarried women workers are discussing the right of the married woman to work outside her home. But the fact remains that the married woman is in industry and all the evidence goes to show that she will remain there. The Y.W.C.A., like other educational organizations, is interested in a program which will mean the development of the individual interests of these women workers and a clearer understanding of their relation to other workers and to the economic problems of the whole industrial group.

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Detroit's Nursery Schools

By IRMA UNRUH

IN line with the present aim of constructive social work —prevention through education—the Department of Public Welfare of Detroit has initiated nursery schools in connection with its social welfare work. The first unit of these nursery schools, called the Minnie E. Jeffries Nursery Schools in honor of the president of the Public Welfare Commission, has been in operation since June, and a second unit is now being organized.

The aim of these nursery schools is fourfold: to provide care for children below school age in families that have come to the attention of the Public Welfare Department, so that the mother may be freed to become a wage-earner; to give these children the benefit of the most recent advances in the field of child development in furthering their physical and mental growth; to give the parents of the children information that will fit them to deal more wisely with their children; to provide a laboratory where highschool students in the city may observe and assist in the care and training of young children.

This first nursery school occupies a large, bright room where the children play in bad weather, have their meals, and take their daily nap. Leading into this room is a bathroom so equipped that even the smallest child can learn to help himself. There is also a cloakroom, with individual lockers for the children. A large yard, furnished with junglegym, slide, sand box, saw horses and planks provides many opportunities for self-initiated play.

The staff consists of a supervisor, two trained nursery school teachers, a resident matron, a cook, a maid, and from three to six student assistants. A city physician makes four weekly calls. A physical examination and vaccination are required of every child upon entrance, and toxin-anti-toxin is given during the first month. Recommendations made at the time of the initial examination are carried out with the cooperation of the Receiving Hospital, the City Physicians Clinic, and the Board of Health Dental Clinic. A nurse from the Board of Health inspects all the children and members of the staff daily and gives nursing care in the homes of the children who are excluded because of illness.

THE school is open six days each week from seven in the morning until six at night, so that the mothers may go to and from their places of work while the children are in the nursery school. One child is brought in at six-fifteen in the morning, because his mother must be at the factory at seven.

The sort of thing the nursery school does is shown by the stories of Tony and Louise:

When Tony, aged four, entered the nursery school he was taller than the average for his age, pale, underweight, and overactive, and carried his head to one side because of a badly crossed eye. An interview with his mother revealed that Tony drank coffee instead of milk, refused to sleep during the day, went to bed late at night and slept with two older members of the family and had a very poor appetite. Shortly before this interview, Tony's father had disappeared with two of the older children. The mother was greatly handicapped in her search for work by illness, due partly to anxiety over the missing children.

A tonsillectomy was performed soon after Tony's entrance, and glasses greatly improved his appearance. Milk was substituted for coffee. A two-hour nap in the afternoon and an attractive dinner at the school, where "everybody ate everything," added several pounds to Tony's underweight body. Then Tony was transferred to a kindergarten nearer his home. Five months is too short a time to unmake a bad beginning, and we can only hope that Tony's next teacher will carry on the work begun at the nursery school.

Louise was shut up alone in a room all day with nothing to do, while her mother went out to work. Her solitary day was interrupted only at noon, when her uncle came in for a few minutes to give her some food. Our examination showed that Louise was totally blind in one eye and partially blind in the other. Glasses softened her "frightened animal" expression, and the first day she smiled she became a different person. Although she has been at the school only three months, her progress is astonishing. She has become one of the most cooperative children in the group, and the happiest. Her application is in for a place in the sight conservation class, to be filled as soon as she is old enough for the public schools.

THE parent education undertaken at the nursery school has to be done "on the fly," for in the mornings the mothers must hurry on to work, and in the evenings they must hurry home to get supper. An attractive poster showing what the child eats for dinner at school and suggestions for suppers at home is hung in a prominent place in the nursery school, where the parents (for the fathers, too, are often interested) may read it. Once a week the parents stop for a cup of tea with the supervisors and teachers, when the nursery school staff learns a good deal about the home life of the child, while the parents enjoy the contact with other parents whose problems are similar to theirs and learn much from the exhibits that are usually a part of the program.

The nursery school offers a splendid laboratory for the girls who are studying child care in two highschools and a vocational school in Detroit. Ninety girls who have been taught the theories of child training before coming to the nursery school learn here under the guidance of the nursery school teachers to put their knowledge into practice.

The interest of the public, and in particular of social workers and educators, has given an added incentive to this undertaking. The Merrill-Palmer School of Detroit assisted generously in the organization of the school, and the various divisions of the Public Welfare Department, the Board of Health, the Board of Education, and other organizations have helped develop this project, which appears to be a real step forward in the social welfare program of Detroit.

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HALF BROTHER

A Modern Morality Play

By DAISY LEE WORTHINGTON WORCESTER

HISTORICAL NOTE: *In the year 1929, the San Diego Community Chest turned over all of its Relief Work to the County Welfare Commission.* First Presentation of the Play: *The Twelfth Night Frolic of the San Diego Social Workers' Club.*

Characters in the Play

RISIN' TIDE O'RELIEF, *a runaway boy.*
PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING, *a probation officer who is a very kind lady.*
LAW ENFORCEMENT, *a policeman, who knows his Human Nature.*

Place, *the Probation Office in San Diego, California.*
Time, *the Present.*

SCENE: *Miss Psychiatric Training, quite conscious of her skill in dealing with problem children, is seated at her desk in the probation office. Books, mental hygiene bulletin, type-written folders clutter up her desk, bearing witness to her technical skill.*

Law Enforcement enters abruptly, with a boy in tow, firmly grasped by the back of his collar. The boy, apparently large for his age, would seem to be somewhere between ten and twelve; this estimate may, however, be wholly wrong.

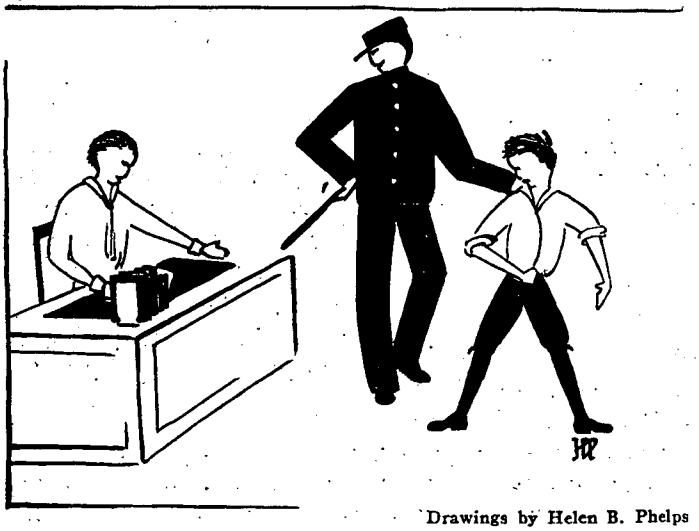
LAW ENFORCEMENT: Good morning, Miss Psychey. Here's another runaway kid for you, tough as they make 'em. Nabbed him out here on the highway in a stolen car, bearing a county license. Can you beat that? Goin' forty-five an hour, headed for Mexico, he says. Look at him, just take a good look at him; a kid of that age, startin' out on a career of crime. [*Then as if suddenly realizing that this was not the proper attitude toward delinquency in the presence of Psychiatric Training, he concludes in a fatherly voice, patting the child on the shoulder.*]

Want to mend your ways, Sonnie. It's a good world if you treat it right. This lady here will be the best friend you ever had.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Thank you, Law Enforcement. We'll look after him. Come, Sonnie, sit down. Let's have a good talk.

RISIN' TIDE O'RELIEF [*belligerently*]: Don't "Sonnie" me! I ain't got no time for that kind o' soft soap. What do you want? Git it off your chest.

LAW ENFORCEMENT [*grinning*]: Well, so long; glad the job's yours. It'll take more than chains to keep that kid within bounds.



Drawings by Helen B. Phelps

Risin' Tide O'Relief starting on a career of crime

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Good morning, Law Enforcement. [*L. E. goes out. P. T. turning sweetly toward the boy.*] What's your name? Come, tell me.

RISIN' TIDE: Risin' Tide.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Rising Tide? That's a rather unusual name, isn't it?

RISIN' TIDE: Say, ain't you ever traveled none? Every town in this country's got a kid o' that name.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Is that your full name?

RISIN' TIDE: Naw, they tack another monniker on to it. O'Relief.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING [*smiling*]: Good Irish name, isn't it? Rising Tide O'Relief. Where were you born, Rising Tide?

RISIN' TIDE: Say, how do I know? I can't remember that far back.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: How old are you, Rising Tide?

RISIN' TIDE: I don't know, I tell you. I can't remember things like that.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Didn't your mother ever tell you—?

RISIN' TIDE: No, lady, she never told me nothin'. I ain't got no folks, lady.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING [*patting the boy affectionately on the knee*]: Oh, you mean that both your parents are dead?

RISIN' TIDE: No ma'am, they ain't dead; but, well, lady, I might as well tell you, I'm well, I'm—you got a pretty word for it—I'm illegitimate.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING [*putting her arm around the boy*]: Poor child. Will you tell me your mother's name?

RISIN' TIDE: Her name's—Big Business.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Why, I'm—I'm amazed. She's a very splen—a very estim—a very well known woman. Why, she's the back bone of the nation.

RISIN' TIDE [*patting P. T. on the back*]: Sure, lady; don't take it so hard. I know how you feel.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: But you—have you any brothers or sisters? That is—has your mother any other—any legitimate children?

RISIN' TIDE: Sure thing. There's Prosperity; you know him, I guess. Say, that guy's got the swell head so bad that

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it's goin' to bust some day. I hate to own him for even a half brother.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING [*vitally interested*]: And Prosperity's father? I ought to know. They are all such prominent people; but I can't recall just now.

RISIN' TIDE: Republican Party. I thought everybody knowed that.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Surely. I did know it. Of course, though, your mother keeps him quite a bit in the background. He's very respectable, but a bit old, I think. Your mother is much a dominant personality. But of course he always stands by her, in any great crisis—when the integrity of her son, for instance, is questioned. I mean her other son, Prosperity. Do you know Prosperity, Rising Tide? I mean, has he ever taken any brotherly interest in you?

RISIN' TIDE: Sure, he knows me all right; but I wouldn't zactly say that he shows a brotherly interest in me. He used to throw me scraps, give me the leftovers he couldn't use.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Well, you seem to have fared pretty well, on the whole. You're a husky looking little lad.

RISIN' TIDE: He don't git no credit for that.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING [*very cautiously*]: I don't want to hurt your feelings, Rising Tide; rouse unpleasant memories, or anything like that; but I would like to know. Has your own father helped you? Has he—? Who is he, my boy? Remember that this is all strictly confidential.

RISIN' TIDE: Say Lady, do you think I know who my Dad was?

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Didn't your mother ever tell you anything about him?

RISIN' TIDE: Why she didn't know herself. There was three or four of 'em might have had the job.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING [*horribly shocked*]: Rising Tide! What are you saying?

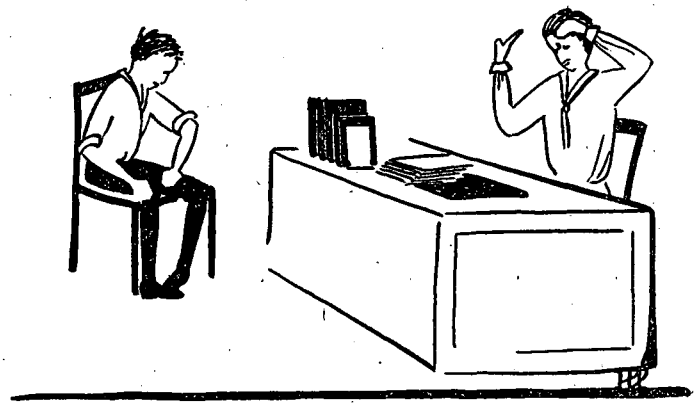
RISIN' TIDE: Oh, I learned that much in my foster home.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING [*with alert interest*]: Oh, so you grew up in a foster home. That's why you are so strong and sturdy. Did your foster parents, then, make some effort to establish your paternity, to find out who your father was? Is that how you learned of—of—various possibilities?

RISIN' TIDE: Well not zactly. But they talked about it some. Them Labor agitators got after 'em once, and they had the old lady, Big Business, herself on the carpet. They told her she'd have to come across with money for my support, or there'd be trouble. Of course, they was just talkin'; but they got her scared. They told her that takin' care o' me was the way to stop Labor Discontent and Radical Movements. I don't know whether she was real scared or not; but I know them foster parents o' mine told her what they'd heard. They even give her the names o' some that was suspicioned o' bein my Dad.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING [*eagerly*]: Oh, how interesting! Who were they?

RISIN' TIDE: Well, there was Low Wages, for one. Say, the old Dame just about blew up. Said she didn't even know the fellow; said she didn't believe there was any guy by that name. Then they tried another one, Unemployment. She kinda got red in the face then; said the wretched creature had annoyed her a lot, but that she really knew very little about him. She admitted there was a high toned guy, named Technological Unemployment, that she did know quite well, but that their interest in each other was purely scientific. Then they went on with a string o' little guys—Sickness, Extravagance, Instalment Buying. She didn't commit herself, though, to one of 'em. Seemed to take 'em under advisement, so to speak. She's a haughty dame, all right; but there's one thing to her credit. She ain't ever out



Our Hero's knowledge of life shocks Miss Psychiatric Training

and out just plain disowned me. I got that much to say for her.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: That's fine, Rising Tide.

RISIN' TIDE: She don't invite me to none o' her swell parties; she don't trot me out and show me off to Foreign Guests, like she does my big brother, Prosperity; but she does get real sentimental about me sometimes. You see, I was a kind o' outlet from her repressed emotions.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Why, Rising Tide, you take my breath away! A child of your tender years, using such language. Why, you take my own thoughts, and put them into words. This is astounding.

RISIN' TIDE: Don't get excited, lady. You see, I was brought up scientific. That's the way they do it in a foster home. No coddlin', no complexes. Foster mothers, you see, are impersonal, and objective. They see us kids as we really are; not blinded by mother love, and crippled by parental solicitude. You see that all helps us to grow up without repressions. We hear a spade called a spade, and then we know that it ain't nothin' but a spade.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Rising Tide, I never heard anything like this in my life. Why you must have an amazing I.Q. I will give you a mental test tomorrow. Who was your Foster Mother?

RISIN' TIDE: Say, lady, are you one of them beautiful but dumb kind? You ought to guessed that by this time. My Foster Mother was Community Chest.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Oh really, that's splendid! She's a lovely woman! Spotless reputation! Cultured, refined! Why even Big Business, herself, gives her Social Recognition. No wonder you're so precocious!

RISIN' TIDE: Sure. You see Community Chest, she's what you call a natural mother. Never had no kids of her own to git her emotions all tangled up with, but just born for motherhood. She didn't have no trouble at all gittin' her home licensed.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Of course not.

RISIN' TIDE: You see when they first put me with her, I was a puny kid. That's the way she got her big reputation, out o' what she done for me. Before that, I never knowed where the next meal was comin' from; and every year, it was a question o' whether I'd be able to survive the

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hard winter that was comin'. That's the way illegitimacy affects a kid, you know; keepin' him around in dark places, for fear somebody'll find out about him, and that the mother's reputation will get damaged. Oh lady it's Hell.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Oh, I am sure it is, Rising Tide.

RISIN' TIDE: But say, this Foster Mother o' mine didn't do no hidin'. She put me in a brand new perambulator and wheeled me up and down the streets o' this town, showin' me off; why you might have thought I was my big brother's twin, Prosperity's twin, instead of a poor little—

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Don't, Rising Tide. Don't.

RISIN' TIDE: Oh, its all right, Lady. You see this Community Chest mother decided there wasn't to be any more of this hand to mouth feedin'. She pulled off one big show and got enough to keep us all for a whole year.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Oh there were other children in this home?

RISIN' TIDE: Sure Lady, but it was me they showed off most. It was me they wrote the swell sob stories about. You see that was because Big Business was my mother. They were careful not to offend her though. But they played on her 'motions, so to speak; and sometimes, they had to throw a scare into her like I told you about.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Rising Tide, you are a wonder. Such insight, such discrimination!

RISIN' TIDE: Well you see lady, I had a good heredity to begin with, and then a good environment on top of that. Well, as I was sayin', I begun to grow as soon as I got decent care, and say, I growed so fast there for a while, that even old Mother Chest begun to git a little bit scared. She thought maybe I had trouble with some of them internal glands. But after a while, she decided it was all a natural result of her fosterin' care. And proud o' me? Say, Big Business never boasted more of her own legitimate son Prosperity than Community Chest did o' me. She got to writin' me up in The Survey. The Russell Sage Foundation come out to measure me and weigh me. When Big Business would yell out that Prosperity had growed about ten billions in a year, Community Chest would soon come along and yell about me trottin' right along by his side, sometimes gittin' a lap or two ahead of him. And when the start I had was took into account, she could prove every time that my actual rate was two or three times as big as that o' my Bud's. But say, Lady, them days are gone. When do we eat?

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: How thoughtless of me, Rising Tide! But tell me child, how do you happen to be here now? Why did you run away from such a wonderful home?

RISIN' TIDE: Well Lady, it's a sad story. I didn't run away. I got kicked out. My Foster Mother just got tired o' me I guess. You see, she'd made a big reputation for herself, and that kinda went to her head. There was always people clamorin' to git their kids into her home. Of course, I was there first, but I guess that just made things harder for me. She said I took up too much of her time. You see Lady, down at bottom, I hate to say this, but right down at bottom, she begun to think I wasn't respectable enough for the new crowd she had around her. She had the kids o' some o' these swell dames, mothers who wanted homes for their children, not because they were poor and had to work, but because they was emancipated women, carvin' out careers for themselves, and couldn't be bothered with menial tasks such as takin' care o' kids, feedin' 'em you know, and all that. She got them two swell families with the same name, the C.A.'s—both the Y.W. and the Y.M.-C.A.'s to leave their kids with her. And they was high toned, had good manners, you know, made pretty speeches, learned to bow and curtsy. And I couldn't do none o' them tricks. You see, after all, I guess, there is a common streak in me. None o' them possible Dads o' mine was what you'd call 'ristocratic. And that name they fastened on me, Relief, say they ain't nothin' much lower than that in the whole social scale, is there lady?

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Oh, Rising Tide, you break my heart. But what finally happened? Surely Community Chest didn't turn you out without trying to find another home for you, did she? Surely not that, Rising Tide.

RISIN' TIDE: Lady, you won't believe it, but she turned me over to an institution. She bundled me off to the County Welfare, and you know yourself, Lady, that that's no place for a kid like me, with my bringin' up. They put me in with the Aged and the Blind, me, a kid that had all the advantages of a real foster home.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Wasn't the County Welfare kind to you, Rising Tide?

RISIN' TIDE: Kind? Lady. Is an institution ever kind? They ain't no such word, lady, when you are talkin' about them. They're efficient, that's all. And they're plebeian too. They ain't got no such connections as I got. They've always had to depend on taxation, public support. Why Lady, I was completely cut off from my mother; and after all, she is my Mother, dear old Big Business, and I'm proud of her.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: But tell me, Rising Tide, when did you run away? What happened? Was it just general things like this, pride, loneliness, incompatibility? Or was it something special? Tell me.

RISIN' TIDE: Well, Lady, it was both. You see County Welfare don't take no personal interest in you. She had no pride in me. She never showed me off when company come, or boasted about how fast I was growing. Instead o' that, she was always apologizin' for me, talkin' about my size as if it was a kind of disease. First she got that reducin' bee in her bonnet. I overheard when she was rolling up yards o' red tape, with them guys she calls the Commission holdin' on to one end of it, talkin' all the time as she rolled, tellin' them that she was goin' to try diet first, and that if them ten dollar grocery orders didn't have the right effect, she'd consider, O Lord, Lady, it was terrible, she said she'd consider radical treatment, surgery, amputation maybe, cuttin' off my arms or my legs. Oh think of it, Lady. That's why I run away. Say you don't blame me Lady! Say you don't blame me! I'd been down in Mexico now if that Cop hadn't caught me. Oh Lady, Lady, don't send me back to the County Welfare.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING [*deeply moved*]: I hardly know what to say, Rising Tide. Yours is a very serious problem. But I am sure that you mustn't leave your country. It needs boys like you, Rising Tide. Who knows? Prosperity now ignores you, but there are rumors, stories of a slight stroke last fall—perhaps he may—Oh, Rising Tide, what am I saying. Come along. You must have dinner.

RISIN' TIDE: But you won't send me back to the County Welfare Lady, to have my legs cut off? She said, you know, that I ought to be reduced by half.

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: I won't send you back now,

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Rising Tide. I think that I'll have you made a ward of the Court.

RISIN' TIDE: And then what, Lady? What happens after that?

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Oh, Rising Tide, I don't know. You upset me terribly. You don't fit into my scheme of things at all. I was solving all my problems so beautifully before you came. Mental Hygiene doesn't seem to fit your case at all. Oh, Rising Tide, Rising Tide, why were you ever born?

RISIN' TIDE: I don't know Lady, I don't know. But it ain't fair to ask that question of me. It ain't fair!

PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING: Forgive me, Rising Tide; of course it isn't. That's a question for your mother to answer. And believe me, I am going to get the answer.

RISIN' TIDE: Naw Lady, you can't do it. She don't know the answer. She's big and handsome, and got lots o' influence, but she don't do much thinkin'. Maybe my Dad might know, but we don't even know who he was. You go to quizzin' my mother about him, and you'll blow up the whole works. You better stick to your Mental Hygiene, Lady. It's safer. You ain't the type to start a Revolution.

A School of the Spirit

By MARJORIE McFARLAND

IN an inconspicuous house at 139 West 56 Street, New York City, there is going on an activity calculated to have a far-reaching effect upon both the theater and education in America. For there is the home of the Neighborhood Playhouse Studios, not a school of dramatics but a group who are studying "arts related to the theater." To understand it we must go back 15 years and to Grand Street where the Neighborhood Playhouse was conceived by Alice and Irene Lewisohn. Their first experimenting with the theater had been done at the Henry Street Settlement with dramatic festivals which utilized the racial traditions of the neighborhood to give individualized expression to its poetic imagination. And it is this recognition of a spiritual necessity which can find dramatic expression, that was the core of the settlement festivals, of the theater on Grand Street, of the contemporary symphonic productions of the Neighborhood Playhouse and of its studios.

Out of the neighborhood festivals were formed dramatic clubs, and in 1915 the theater on Grand Street on the lower East Side was built. For a time the company was amateur, but gradually professionals were drawn in and the group made permanent. Its virtue, however, was above its individual attainments, in its fusion by the fire of the Neighborhood Playhouse idea. The success of this idea by external standards in such productions as The Dybbuk and The Little Clay Cart, is theatrical history. But external achievement was not what the Lewisohns sought, so in 1927 in the midst of its success the playhouse announced that it would "pause to consider further development." Such further development was a combination of stage and symphonic music, an expression of the belief that acting, dancing and music are but different manifestations of the same art and should be correlated in dramatic production.

Experiment in this synthesized medium has resulted in a number of distinctive productions during the past three years. Gordon Craig, himself one of the leading exponents of the new spirit in stage design, has said that the ideal artist of the theater is he who can write the play, direct the actors, design the scenery and lights, and provide music and the dance if necessary, as well as act; only so can creative unity come to the theater. Obviously in this there is more than a trick which can be adopted; it is an attitude which must evolve from within. An apprenticeship must be served to learn understanding as well as theatrical techniques. As Irene Lewisohn wrote: "Our concern at the Neighborhood Playhouse must be to develop the power of imagining so intensely that the idea or image shall take form." But the techniques too must be mastered so that their lack may not hamper the expression of the inner idea, so that it can flower naturally out of a rich soil of knowledge.

Classes in movement, pantomime, dance and the sung and spoken word have always been carried on in connection with the playhouse. The studios on Fifty-sixth Street are an enlargement of this work with Rita Wallach Morgenthau, long associated with the playhouse, as director. There are junior classes for children from 6 to 18 and for those who have completed at least a highschool course or its equivalent, a course in arts related to the theater which covers two years and may be extended to three. Admission to this demands high natural ability and the work done must meet professional standards of excellence. Study includes dancing, music, voice, acting, dramatic literature, psychology of characters, design, costume, stage direction and research into materials of the drama.

THIS research is one of the most significant parts of the work. In preparation for a Basque scene last fall the students themselves went to libraries and museums for original sources not only to insure accuracy of outer detail but to discover the inner essence of the life which they would dramatize. The studios' staff are for the most part distinguished professionals, a number of whom have had years of association with the playhouse itself, and work is done informally so that the students are in intimate contact with the valid achievement toward which they strive. During the year the studio itself puts on two productions in which, of course, the students do all phases of dramatic work, and they also participate in the Neighborhood Playhouse productions if they prove able to meet its objective standards.

But the aim of the studios is more than to train a few individuals for a small production company. Their purpose is to spread a divine contagion by sending alumni both as actors and teachers outside the Neighborhood Playhouse fold, and to introduce the drama as an expression of "spiritual necessity" into even non-professional education. "We admit no enthusiasm for theater—for theater, that is, which means forms of art presented for entertainment. Experience through art is another matter."

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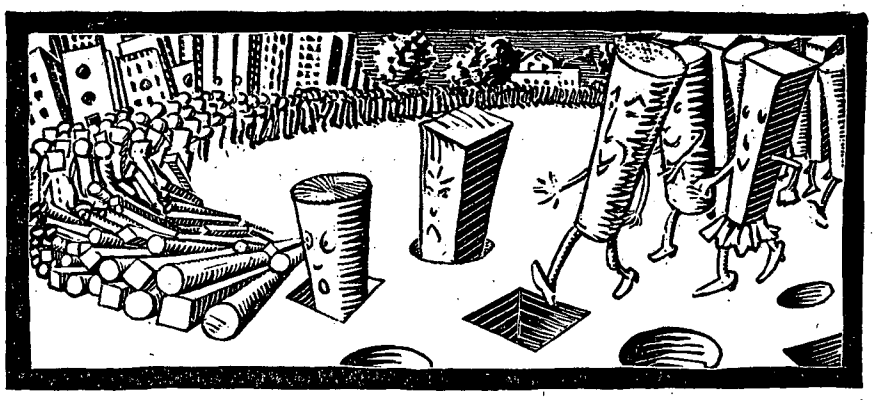

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Public Relief is Rising

AS a supplement to the interesting figures on public and private relief reported by Ralph G. Hurlin of the Russell Sage Foundation (see The Survey, March 15, page 711) comes a chart in the March Bulletin of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, prepared by William H. Pear of the Boston Provident Association. From 1916 through 1928 the total relief expenditures of the Boston Public Department of Welfare more than quadrupled with an increase from $615,284 to $2,513,528. This figure includes mothers' aid and dependent aid, but not soldiers relief or workmen's compensation. In 1916 private agencies spent 23 per cent of the total amount devoted to relief; in 1928, their share had declined to 15 per cent. Because of the changes in the purchasing power of the dollar, the real increase in relief given is, of course, not as great as the mere statement of amounts spent would imply.

In the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections, (No. 178) R. Clyde White of the University of Indiana analyzes expenditures of that state for charities and corrections to determine what the real trend has been from 1900 to 1927. Indices taking account of growth in population and the value of the dollar show a decline in the state's aid to the blind and to neglected and dependent children (we may hope because there was less need for these); a substantial rise in its provision for the insane and mentally defective; and practically a doubling of its services in the fields of crime and poor relief. Both crime and poor relief, Mr. White points out, have reached their highest points in the recent "era of prosperity." Though the index of state support of the insane has risen steadily, it may reflect merely more adequate provision for mental illness: "there is grave doubt that there is a higher percentage of insane persons in the population now than twenty-five years ago." A general index of charities and corrections in Indiana shows a steady upward trend from about 89 in 1900 to 112 in 1927 after allowances for changes in population and money are made; this increase, though real and apparently continuing, is probably less than is ordinarily supposed from unanalyzed statistics of dollars spent and persons under care.

The First Hundred Years

IN 1830 five society matrons organized the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society, for "the promotion of moral purity in the City of New York . . . by rendering assistance to females who manifest signs of penitence and a desire to return to the paths of virtue from which they may have swerved." A shelter for women just out of prison was opened in an old factory building; later larger quarters were opened, other residents taken in, and a laundry established to provide occupation and supplement the income. As many as 300 women were sheltered at one time and many stayed for a considerable period. Then as attitudes in philanthropy changed and social work developed, it was decided not to admit drug addicts or confirmed inebriates (however manifest the "penitence") because they were a bad influence for the younger women and could be cared for better in specialized institutions. The Magdalen Benevolent Society became simply Inwood House. In 1923 a development of this policy changed the whole focus of the work. It was decided to take in only girls of from 16 to 21, first offenders from the Women's Court, Children's Court, and other sources; to keep them only for a short period of intensive study, training and education, and then release them on supervised parole for at least two years and a half. Every girl who enters Inwood House now has a thorough medical examination, followed by any needed care, a psychiatric examination, and academic, domestic and vocational training according to her needs and abilities to make her self-supporting.

Recently, in celebrating the organization's centenary, a survey was published showing the first five years' work under this intensive case work program. Only 21 per cent of the girls received during those five years were rated as normal mentally; family backgrounds of extreme poverty, disharmony, even crime, were almost the rule. Yet despite these handicaps and bad starts, 60 per cent of the girls whose parole was completed had shown success or improvement; 11 per cent seemed to be retrogressing, and 29 per cent were frank failures. Of 90 incomplete cases not enough was known to tabulate results; for those still on parole (39) the successful or improving included 77 per cent. Undoubtedly these records would sound uninspired to the original founders in search of "penitence;" but in terms of the then undreamed techniques of social work they spell honest and progressive accomplishment.

Helping the Homeless

UNSKILLED workers—in their own words, "pearl divers" (dishwashers), blood-donors, hospital "stiffs" (orderlies), "gandy-dancers" (railroad hands), news vendors, handymen and the like—comprised the greatest number of the unemployed men seen during the first year's work of the Committee on Homeless in New York, operating under the joint auspices of the Jewish Social Service Association and the United Jewish Aid Societies of Brooklyn. In addition to 222 men who came to the committee ostensibly seeking work, there were listed among the 640 homeless men listed during the year, youngsters who were runaways from home, old men forced to choose between a home for the aged and the freedom of vagrancy, and drifters of many other varieties. Rather surprisingly the committee found that men between 20 and 30 made up an undue proportion of the whole group; according to their own statements, 57 per cent of the men had never been married, while 35 per cent were widowed, divorced, or separated from their wives. In the main these homeless men were either physically or mentally unfit; seventy-five were definitely diagnosed as mental cases, many of them institutional types. The committee, of which Ralph Astrofsky is secretary, holds a weekly clinic session in its own offices to provide psychiatric examination and study, and guidance for clients to aid them in overcoming their instability.

In Cleveland the Welfare Federation, has authorized the establishment of a transient bureau for the homeless to centralize applications, apportion services among the agencies, and

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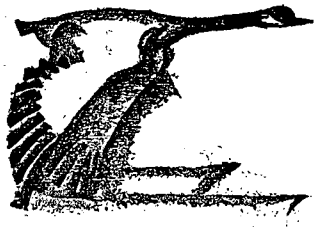
avoid duplication. Fred Zappol of the Associated Charities staff has been appointed director of the new bureau, formed after a study and recommendations by a special committee of the federation, including representatives of public and private health and welfare agencies, organized four years ago to consider the problems of the homeless and transients.

Troublesome Travel

THE modernistic wild goose which the Cleveland Travelers' Aid Society uses on the cover of its unusually attractive tenth annual report, is a fitting symbol for the new problem of "magazine crews" which the National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies has asked its memberships to report and consider. A preliminary survey shows that during the course of a year the Travelers' Aid is asked to aid a considerable number of young girls and a few young men who have left home to work with these crews, organized by outside agencies which solicit magazine subscriptions, only to find themselves in a state of virtual peonage or completely stranded far from funds and friends. The advertisements usually ask for girls and young men of from 18 to 24, "of the collegiate type;" they list attractions of travel, salary, sometimes chaperonage, that often fail to materialize when the crew finds its dubious automobile stranded in the mud; its boarding house accommodations of the cheapest; its "commissions" doled out in small daily allowances for food; its "chaperonage" non-existent or worse. Boys are sent to "work" the housewives of a town, girls to try their youthful charm on business men. In some instances it was found that only vague verbal arrangements had been made with the crew, so that when a manager decided to stop business at some remote point its members, financially speaking, might have been on a desert isle. "Many sad experiences with this method of commercializing the appeal of youth," the association declares, "occasion request for report of all such cases in the first half of 1930 to the National Association." It is asked that the report include ages, name of employer, and an outline of the circumstances and final disposition of each case. The National Publishers' Association has declared its willingness to cooperate with the Travelers' Aid Societies in planning to restrict the employment of girls and guarantee return transportation in case of the inability of the agent to continue the work.



Injustice to the Feebleminded

FROM the Buffalo (N. Y.) Children's Aid Society comes an intensive study by Clara Harrison Town, director of the department of psychology, and Grace E. Hill, social investigator, of 136 feebleminded men and women "replaced in the community" in Erie County between 1905-1924 after periods of residence in the Rome State School varying in length from a few weeks to thirteen years. Replacement in the community without close supervision is now the New York State policy, and it was believed that these 136 Erie County cases (all but 20 so placed in the period of study, whose records could not be traced) would give data to evaluate the policy as a means of helping the feebleminded.

The finding was "a checkered and quite miserable record." Success seemed to be summed up in 8 satisfactory and 11 fairly satisfactory through partially dependent lives; failure in 43 lives marred by prison records, 20 marred by prison terms, many by extreme poverty, 4 by prostitution. "Our study leaves no doubt in our minds that our present system of trial placement and final discharge of institution cases, without close supervisory guidance, is a grievous injustice to the feebleminded themselves and a shirking of responsibility for their maintenance and protection by the state which has accepted this responsibility." The two most pressing needs disclosed by the study were felt to be organized care and guidance of the feebleminded children leaving, at the age of sixteen, the special classes in the public schools; and close and continuous supervision of the paroled and discharged institution cases. Supervision of the feebleminded, the authors believe, must differ from the supervision of the normal or delinquent classes as fundamentally as the feebleminded and their requirements differ from normal persons and their requirements.

Pertinent Publications

YOUTH AND CRIME, *by Dorothy Williams Burke. Publication No. 196 of the federal Children's Bureau. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 35 cents.*

A careful and detailed study of the prevalence and treatment of delinquency among boys over juvenile-court age in Chicago.

OSTEOPATHY—*Opportunities for the Blind in Training and Practice by Lela T. Brown;*

STAND CONCESSIONS. *As Operated by the Blind in the United States and Canada, by Lela T. Brown. American Foundation for the Blind, 125 East 46 St., New York City, price 50 cents each.*

Nos. 2 and 3 in a series by the vocational research agent of the foundation.

CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION AND THE DELINQUENT GIRL, *by Mabel Agnes Elliott. Pennsylvania State Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

Sleighton Farms, an "experiment in correctional education," and the encouraging evidence from the follow-up records of 200 girls committed in 1913-15 that correctional education does correct.

HISTORY AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA, *by Clarence G. Shenton. On request from the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research, 311 South Juniper Street, Phila.*

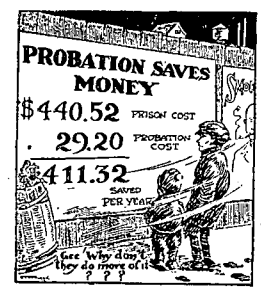
Report of a study made by the Bureau of Municipal Research for the Thomas Skelton Harrison Foundation.

Marginal Saving

THE Family Welfare Society of Indianapolis has a Dime Savings Department to teach thrift by saving and wise spending. Four collectors, each with six routes, make weekly visits to the homes of depositors, who are chiefly small wage-earners and poor people, but not applicants for public aid. Banks, which encourage accumulation of savings and discourage withdrawals, would not solicit these accounts, which are piled up to meet some deferred expense or the almost certain emergency, then withdrawn. If these small sums were not saved regularly they would probably melt away in the moment's needs, leaving nothing for the expected big bill or an emergency. Last year 2,495 depositors paid in $45,554.50 and withdrew $44,097.20. The society's clients are encouraged to join as their status improves.

Why Not More of It?

FIGURES in the cartoon come from the New York State Division of Probation, contrasting a prisoner's board and maintenance for a year (but not an equally great charge for investment in prison buildings) with the cost of probation supervision for a year. For other aspects and values of probation see the 1929 Year Book of the National Probation Association ($1 in paper, $2 cloth) 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.



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HEALTH

Week for the Weakly

IN conjunction with the nation-wide celebration of Child Health Day on May 1, the Illinois State Department of Health is planning a before and after program to make a whole Health Promotion Week. It starts with Health Sunday on April 27, and continues through days devoted in turn to health education, dental hygiene, parent education, child health, vaccination, and house-screening. During this period every church, college, school and civic club is asked to arrange for at least one address on health. The state department offers speakers, slides, literature and suggestions. The subjects of the last two days—vaccination and house-screening—are unhappily significant in Illinois. In 1929 that state, despite its energetic health officers, established the unenviable record leading the country in smallpox, with a record of 4,300 cases, at least 1,000 more than any other state in the Union, and 3,000 more than the aggregate for France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Cuba, Panama Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands and Japan. Those 4,300 smallpox patients, together with an attendant for each, served about 500 years of quarantine! House-screening has become of fresh importance because malaria has reappeared in central Illinois and shows an imminent possibility of infecting the mosquito and thence the human population.

The Cost of Medical Care

TO find out how much the "average workingman's family" pays for sickness in the course of a year the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company embarked on a survey which is reported by Lee K. Frankel in a pamphlet published by the company to assist the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care. The company's visiting nurses distributed simple record sheets in January, 1929, followed them up monthly until July, and then collected data on 3,281 families (17,129 individuals) which are believed to give a representative picture of experience among American wage-earners. Probably some items of expense were forgotten, and hence the totals are probably minimal; furthermore it is not possible to estimate the value of the free or part-pay services that these policy-holders obtained from clinics and other agencies. Their own expenditures for doctor, nurse, dentist, drugs, hospital and dispensary care and extra household expenses occasioned by illness averaged $70 a family for the six months, or at the rate of $140 a family a year. The costs of course were unevenly distributed. Only 198 families reported no expenditures during the period. During the six months of the study, 40 per cent of the families spent less than $25 each; an additional 20 per cent spent from $25 to $50; another 20 per cent from $50 to $100 (for the six months). At the other end of the scale came those with heavy burdens—4 per cent with six months' bills totalling $200 to $300; 3 per cent with medical costs from $300 to $500; and 38 families—1 per cent—who had spent $500 or more during that period. It was significant that the amount spent for the care of sickness varied closely with the size of the family. Persons living alone averaged more than $75 for the six months; in families composed of two the average for each individual was $41; families of three spent $23 per person, and so on all down the line until in families of nine or more only $6.64 was spent per individual. "It would seem reasonable," the author comments, "to suppose that where families are large, economic conditions make it almost inevitable to throw such families on clinics and other public agencies where medical care is obtained free or much below actual cost. It is, of course, also possible that in such families of large size, resort is made to home remedies and home care where conditions call for hospital and other medical services. . . . The data indicate clearly one fundamental fact, namely, that sickness is a hazard of life comparable to other hazards, such as death and accident. The latter have been provided for in our scheme of things through insurance. . . . The cost of medical care must likewise be furnished through some such method."

Adapting Advertising Arts

"INTERVIEWS of persuasion easily form the essence of the work of any teacher, be she public health nurse, psychiatric or family case worker," suggests a letter from Katherine Brownell, mental hygiene supervisor of the Scranton, Pennsylvania, Visiting Nurse Association. "All need to develop to a point of art the technique of supplying a strong incentive to action. Current advertising campaigns have apparently hit upon the needed strong motives. Emulation-of-one-class-by-another carries home the message from silk stockings to toothpaste. Macy proclaims, It is Smart to be Thrifty. Grinding necessity takes on a new fellowship with the upper fifth. Leaders of society dictate to the man in the street what beds, what soap or what clothes shall be used. The New Yorker portrays the worker under the man-hole explaining to his co-digger, 'It was Vanderbilt that first sold Woodbury to me.' Nearer the health workers' aim, the mothers of the masses are urged to feed their children cereals because Ronny, the sunny-haired son of Mrs. First Family, has it for breakfast.

"Can't public health teachers adopt the same technique by declaring that children of Newport are wearing sunsuits, that children of the Hill section demand sleeping porches or that the local magnate's family would not allow themselves to overcoddle the baby, or feed him any but the simplest food; or again the same socially select group keep a budget—'Why not Mrs. Bartilotte of the Family Welfare Society?' The elite would not consider a year without a physical examination—'Why should not this tubercular family accept similar standards?' Unpleasant advice is not being forced upon them, but opportunities equal to the class they have followed and always will follow, are offered to them on a wholesome level."

We Are Very Sorry

THAT the picture of the little boy on the scales in last month's health department was not credited to the federal Bureau of Education, for which it was drawn, but attributed to another journal which had borrowed without mentioning the

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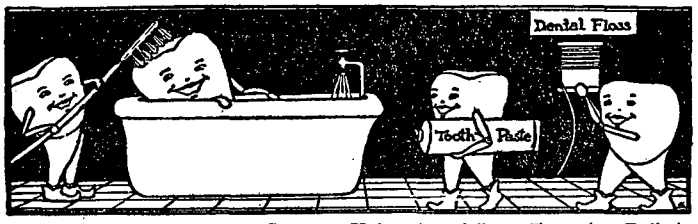
fact, and from which we, all unknowing, borrowed in turn. And that in the item on Middletown, N. Y., someone's slip made it appear that no case of diphtheria had originated in the city since August 5, 1929, when the date should have been August 5, 1925, which is something very different in public health history. Unhappily that record has just been broken, by a case of diphtheria in a child whose family believed they had had toxin-antitoxin in Jersey City several years ago, when all they had had was a Schick test. The state department of health believes that Middletown has the highest percentage of children protected against diphtheria found in any city in the state, i.e., 73 per cent. Next comes Ogdensburg with 63 per cent.

Where Lights Fight Colds

CORNELL UNIVERSITY has a solarium with two mazes of mercury or carbon arc lamps in which students susceptible to colds can be treated at the rate of ninety an hour. Irradiation of the whole skin surface for ten minutes in one maze or fifteen minutes in the other, once a week, is thought to be equivalent to the benefit that the average person gets from sunlight during the summer if his face, hands and wrists are exposed as usual. The results in controlling colds have been encouraging, and this term two irradiations a week are planned. Treatment in the solarium is, of course, under the direction of a member of the staff of the department of hygiene and preventive medicine. As the United States Public Health Service pointed out in a recent release, light treatment, while beneficial in a number of disease conditions, should not be undertaken without the guidance of a physician who has a knowledge of the disease, the personal idiosyncrasies of the patient, and the type of lamp and conditions necessary to its safe and successful use.



Courtesy University of Iowa Extension Bulletin

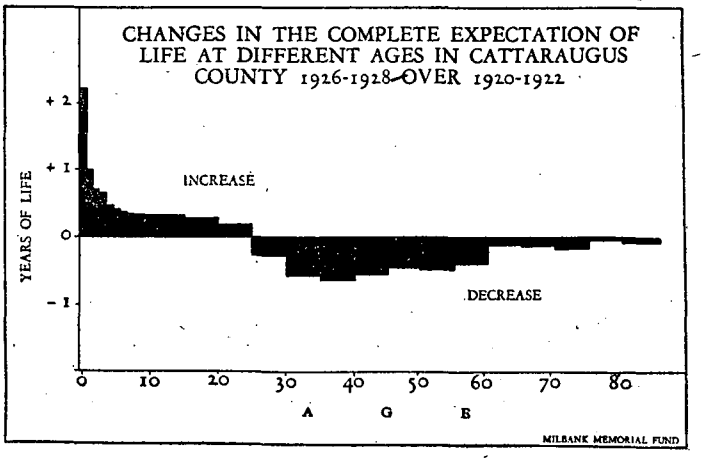
Yet a Clean Tooth Can Decay!

SUSTAINED by a grant from the Commonwealth Fund the Columbia School of Dentistry and Oral Surgery has embarked on a three-year research to try to discover why teeth sometimes decay even when brushed, and sometimes stay whole even when neglected. A clue to dental tribulations may be found in nutrition or in systemic disease; the old theory that cleanliness alone mattered is "inadequate" according to Dean Alfred Owre, who adds: "Many health workers believe that the discovery of a means to prevent dental decay will rank next in importance to the discovery of a preventive and cure for cancer in preventive medicine." The Columbia study, utilizing all the resources of the Medical Center, will cooperate with a similar research now under way at Yale under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, and with other studies in this country and abroad.

Bargaining With Father Time

AS the Illinois Health Messenger jauntily states it, "During the past thirty years the people of Illinois have bargained Father Time out of at least 5,000,000 years with the possibility of gaining 75,000,000 more years within the experience of people now alive. . . . The trick was done by swapping half a dozen diseases of childhood and youth for half a dozen which prey upon older people." The increasing average expectation of life is a country-wide achievement, whereby twenty years have been added to the average length of life since public health work began actively in the eighteen-eighties. Yet, as a number of recent statistical pronouncements show, we are not going forward toward Methuselah. More babies survive to grow up, more children get past the reefs to the thirties and forties, but, according to studies by Louis I. Dublin, men and women already turned forty show little or no ability to survive to greater ages than in past generations. "The expectation of life has been increased, but the span of life has remained stationary."

In fact, according to recent studies of the Milbank Memorial Fund in Cattaraugus County, the life-span of persons already adult may actually be shrinking. Between 1920-1922 and 1926-1928 the complete expectation of life in that county increased from 57.57 years, to 59.79, a gain of 2.22 years, which is a year and three quarters more than the increase for Americans in general. But, as the graph shows, the gain was wholly for persons under twenty-five. After that age, life expectancy actually shrank during the period. In the simplest terms death-rates were lower among people under twenty-five, higher among those above twenty-five. Hence the wide-spread and increasing concern among health workers for diseases such as cancer or heart disease which begin to take their toll in middle life.



Helps for Healthy Workers

STANDARDS FOR CONVALESCENT HOMES, *by E. H. Lewinski Corwin and Thomas B. Kidner. The Burke Foundation, 164 East 124 St., New York City.*

Policy, organization and plans discussed in a 40-page illustrated pamphlet by two specialists in the hospital field.

THE ADELAIDE NUTTING HISTORICAL NURSING COLLECTION. *Teachers' College, 525 West 120 St., New York City.*

Catalogue of the notable collection for permanent record at Teachers' College assembled by Miss Nutting and her friends.

WHAT IS RHEUMATISM?
OVERWEIGHT AND UNDERWEIGHT. *The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.*

Two new popular pamphlets.

HOME CARE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE. *The John Hancock Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.*

A simple illustrated leaflet for mothers and attendants to supplement or clarify official instructions of health officers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE RELATION OF CLOTHING TO HEALTH, *by Ruth O'Brien, Esther C. Peterson, and Ruby K. Worner. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 62. Price 25 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.*

CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF NEONATAL MORTALITY, *by Richard A. Bolt, M.D.*

PREVENTION OF NEONATAL MORTALITY FROM THE OBSTETRICIAN'S POINT OF VIEW, *by Fred L. Adair, M.D. Published by the federal Children's Bureau. Price 5 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.*

LEAD POISONING. *American Public Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Price 75 cents.*

GUIDANCE AND ADVICE FOR MIDWIVES. *Midwifery Bulletin No. 11, of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, New Jersey State Department of Health, Trenton, N. J., issued as the February number of that Bureau's quarterly, The Progressive Midwife.*

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COMMUNITIES

Suburban Apartment Houses?

SHOULD apartment houses be encouraged or discouraged in a suburban city? According to the Planning Board of New Rochelle, the answer is in the affirmative. To obtain data upon which to base a reply to this timely question, a door-to-door survey of two comparative fields—one composed entirely of modern apartment houses, the other of typical single-family houses in the same general area and inhabited by the same class of people and means as those living in apartment houses, was conducted. After analyzing a mass of statistics relative to each type of dwelling, the following conclusions were drawn:

Apartment houses and dwellings each have their places; where there is a family of children of pre-school or school age, the dwelling offers more advantage in proportion to the rent paid; however, with the constant decrease in the size of families, the market of apartment houses is increasing.

From the standpoint of the building owner, the rapidly increasing price of land per square foot in New Rochelle and the number of square feet that must be preserved around houses for health and safety is making it increasingly difficult to build new one-family houses to rent. On the other hand, the garden type of apartment with relatively large open spaces around it is a more economic proposition to the owner and to the tenant than is the one- or two-family house.

From the city's standpoint the apartment house pays in taxes per square foot of land about three times as much as the dwelling and per family about half as much. This latter disadvantage is more than counteracted by the lesser service per family which the city is required to render apartment dwellers in all sorts of public services and improvements, including schools.

In other words, New Rochelle has more to gain than lose by encouraging the erection of apartment houses, though a cautious note is sounded in the warning that they "should not be allowed to invade any one-family district that is protected by private covenant or that is still active with new one-family buildings." Furthermore, no apartment house should be permitted to cover over 40 per cent of the lot; under some conditions a limit of 30, 20 and even 15 per cent should be established. Those who are increasingly troubled as to the advisability—or otherwise—of permitting apartment houses in suburbs, should find the conclusions of this study most significant.

Signs vs. Scenery

WE quote from The Journal of the Town Planning Institute of Canada whose just pride in their country can be pardoned on the basis of the facts presented: "In a recent survey in the state of California there were found in 2,500 miles of major highways 46,000 signs besides those in cities and towns. In Alberta (Canada) the mileage is just about the same, but according to regulation which became effective September 30, 1929, there would be permitted on these highways—only within two miles of a city or town and then at least 1,000 feet apart—considerably less than 3,000 signs which was the amount found within 50 miles of Los Angeles on the Valley Boulevard." If Alberta can preserve the scenic advantages of its highways, why not the states of our United States? Restrictions as to advertising along highways vary of course across state boundaries, but in general they are far from approaching a "practical" ideal. However, it is interesting to note that the National Real Estate Association itself has recently requested the secretary of commerce to make a study of and recommendations relative to outdoor advertising. The Outdoor Advertising Association of America, motivated perhaps by altruistic considerations as well as by the force of public opinion, already in 1925 had adopted standards of practice under which members of their association which operate in 16,000 cities and towns in the United States are pledged to observe certain standards: not to erect structures where they might constitute traffic hazards; not to tack, paste, tie or erect panels or cards of any description except according to a standard poster and on a standard painted structure; not to build structures upon locations where they actually interfere with the view of natural beauty spots; not to build on streets which are purely residential; to place structures only on land either owned or leased, the placing of signs upon posts, trees or fences being prohibited. A beginning—but only a beginning. It is to be hoped that the secretary of commerce will work out a standard program as it has already in other allied fields. Those interested in the present status of the state laws may find it in a mimeographed compilation by the United States Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture. (Alas, a cryptic message has just reached us from the department of commerce that the department "does not contemplate a study of outdoor advertising.")

Wake Up America!

SINCE the World War, London has erected new homes and modern tenements for nearly 200,000 families. Vienna has built apartment houses, providing quarters for 45,000 families, and plans by 1932 to complete its program with an additional 15,000 apartments. By 1937, Paris hopes to complete its housing projects, providing new homes for 130,000 families. Since 1924 Berlin has provided homes for 100,000 families and plans to continue its construction program at the rate of 20,000 apartments each year until sanitary homes are available for its entire population. These are but a few of the housing programs being put more or less speedily into operation in European cities. It is true government subsidy in one form or another is the basis of these accomplishments. Government subsidy is not a popular method of promotion in America. But the same problem of insufficient houses which meet approved standards, is here just the same. To subsidize or not to subsidize, that is but one aspect of the question. If America is not willing to accept government subsidy as the answer, it must look elsewhere for a solution, for housing for one hundred per cent of the population is a fundamental need—a need that America with every civilized country should take steps to meet.

Planning from Scratch

PLANNING for the entire island of a kind unknown in "the good old days" when towns, cities and regions grew up like Topsy, is being sponsored by the official town fathers of the

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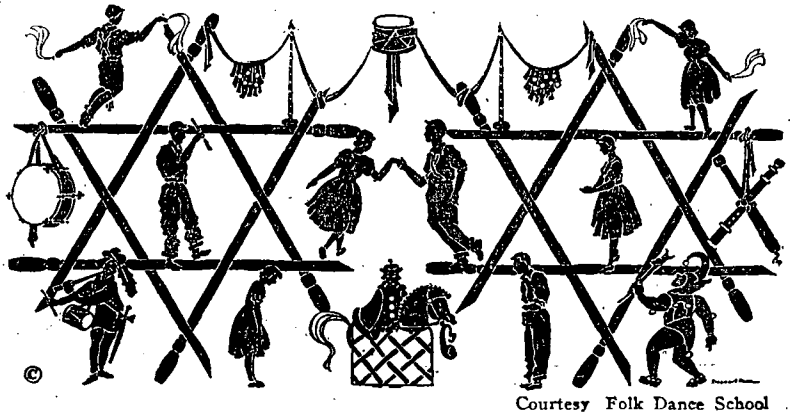
existing tiny community on Grand Island near Buffalo, New York. Small as to population, boasting of but about 850 permanent residents, great as to size, being about two-sevenths larger than Manhattan, connected at present to the mainland only by two small ferries, Grand Island is preparing intelligently for the growth which will probably follow the building of two bridges by the State of New York over the Niagara River. Primarily for the purpose of shortening the route between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, these bridges will make Grand Island easily accessible to the mainland. To guide its anticipated growth as a suburban city, the city council has had prepared by competent engineers a master map for the development of the island. Two townsites, at strategic points near the end of each bridge, are planned in every detail. Two others are designated to be developed as necessity arises. Because of their relative location to larger cities, the new towns are to be residential in character, laid out according to the principles that underlie the English garden cities. No industries will be allowed on the island, but each community is to have its own business center. From the outset, architectural control over all buildings will be exercised by ordinance. At the center of the island (the location of the present community), a civic center composed of a town hall, church, athletic field, and high-school to serve all the towns, is proposed. A complete highway system for the island is laid down on the official map, together with a parkway system joining the two large state parks of 535 and 446 acres respectively. A central airport and seaport —obviously matters of importance in the Niagara international region—are suggested on a site of 450 acres suited for the purpose. Whether or not the prediction of those concerned with the project that 50,000 inhabitants will live on Grand Island by 1940, will come true, certainly the fulfilment thereof depends to a large extent on its planning. At least the first essential step has been taken of this chance to plan from scratch up.

"The City of Progress"

AN important civic organization which has grown spontaneously out of a modest settlement activity, is the International Folk Arts Society of Omaha. In the winter of 1926 the Social Settlement of Omaha, which is situated in the packing-house district and touches some twenty different nationalities, invited the cooperation of the city's various peoples in putting on an old-world festival of folk songs and dances. Early in May the festival was held with great success. Over 200 adults took part, representing 13 nationalities, and the audience, also of many nations, plainly expressed its approval. The costuming was authentic and in many cases actually came from the country it represented. Admission charges were low and expenses were kept down. The festival was followed by a costume ball in celebration of its success, and at the ball a committee was selected to create some kind of a permanent organization. This committee instituted the International Folk Arts Society, "to encourage and foster friendly relations among the various nationalities of Omaha, and to promote and enrich American art by exhibiting and cultivating that brought to us from other lands." The society is maintained with a loose organization whose strength is in its friendly cooperation. It has since its beginning put on two more folk festivals, and a loan exhibit at the Omaha Art Institute. On this exhibit and the purposes of the society, we quote the Omaha World Herald's sympathetic understanding:

> Such an exhibit . . . reveals the inborn and inbred art-sense which comes into our city so quietly and humbly from across the water, and spends itself for the most part in trying to accommodate itself to American jazz and kewpie dolls and over-stuffed furniture. . . . The city which develops its possibilities along these lines of making the most of all that its citizens have to offer, culturally and spiritually as well as industrially, is surely the city of progress.



© Courtesy Folk Dance School

Alone with Her Handicaps

ON March 12 the New York branch of the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance held its spring luncheon on "Guiding the Country Girl." The alliance first met the country girl as a "problem," after she had come to the city, so Virginia Murray, director of New York's new Crime Prevention Bureau, described the country girl arriving in the city, her dangers and disabilities. Dr. O. Latham Hatcher, president of the alliance, told what it had found in a five years' study, were the drives which sent the country girl to the city: loneliness, over-hard and monotonous labor, lack of educational and vocational resources. The alliance has been demonstrating in two North Carolina counties a program of guidance. By measuring the individual abilities and interests of each girl, it hopes to bring about more intelligent city-country sorting and then to insure that city-goers are trained for urban conditions and that those who remain in the country are prepared to be happy there and to take their part in lifting the level of rural life so that it can hold its own with the city. The aim is to make the counselling service self-perpetuating by training rural teachers for this larger aspect of education. Rural disadvantages are sometimes lost sight of in an enthusiasm for rural scenery; the alliance reminds us, "Day nurseries, hospitals, Scout and Camp Fire troops, Y.W.C.A., a dozen organizations smooth the way for the city girl. The country girl is alone with her handicaps." The Girls' Friendly Society also wants to extend its service in the future to rural girls; the decoration above is from one of their folders.

Choosing the First Job

AS part of its work to adjust the boy to the community, the Highlander Boy Foundation of Denver, Colorado, from time to time makes studies of employments which he may enter. These bulletins are designed to picture the whole field but are tied closely to actual conditions in or near Denver, by specific data on wage rates, training facilities, size of the industry, etc. From these, boys may know what the future of a job is and whether it appeals to their likings and abilities, without spending precious apprentice years in trial and error; "old age at 40" is best prevented at 20. The subjects so far discussed are the livestock industry, accountancy, aviation, advertising, and securing a position. Anyone who is in the serious business of helping boys to plan their lives, might find aid in these publications. They may be obtained from the foundation at 1608 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

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INDUSTRY

New Ways in Colorado Coal

THE first year's record of progress under the agreement between the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company and organized labor makes heartening reading for those who view with sympathetic interest this experiment in union-management co-operation in the non-union coal area of Colorado (see The Survey, December 15, 1928, page 341). Josephine Roche, a former social worker, is vice-president of the company and one of its chief stockholders. The company's 1929 production, Miss Roche reports, was slightly above 800,000 tons, a gain of nearly 200,000 tons (29 per cent) over the preceding year. This gain comes at a time when the state production shows a slight decrease and puts the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company in second place among the coal producers of the state. The number of days worked was 216, or 38 more than in 1928, and 57 days, 36 per cent, more than the average number worked in all the mines in the state in 1929. As a result of increased working days, increased production and improved conditions, the average annual earnings per man were $443.29 more than those of 1928, the 1929 average being $2104.30 as against $1661.01 for 1928. At the same time, the year shows a decrease in mine cost of 19 cents a ton, and an increase in "per man per day" production of seven-tenths of a ton.

In a letter to one of the Survey editors, from which she gives us permission to quote, Miss Roche adds,

> Throughout the year, however, market prices were a serious problem. Frequent price-cutting on all grades of coal, and the more or less habitual selling of slack coal at prices below production cost are practices which have long prevailed in the industry and seriously demoralized it. Following the announcement of our labor policy two years ago these practices were vigorously employed against us, and still further reduced price levels to a point where they remained through the past season. But by this January our increased production and influence in the field made possible the restoration of former prices on lump coal, and we also succeeded in making an improvement in slack coal prices.
>
> While there has been no apparent change in the attitude of other operators toward our labor policy, recognition of the company's influence and acceptance of its market policy are seen in the fact that all other northern producers joined with the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company recently in organizing the Northern Colorado Coal Producers' Association to put into effect a code of trade practices based on rules and regulations of the Federal Trade Commission. It is hoped this action will tend to stabilize conditions through the elimination of discriminatory and unfair market practices.

Unemployment at Yale

ONE phase of the unemployment situation is being studied by the Yale Institute of Human Relations in New Haven, according to an announcement by E. S. Furniss, dean of the graduate school of Yale University. About a year ago, in April 1929, a large manufacturing plant in New Haven closed down, throwing more than 700 workers out of employment. In accordance with the policy of the company, the oldest workers were pensioned, long-service workers were given a termination wage based upon length of service, while efforts were made to place the remaining workers in satisfactory jobs.

The immediate objective of the Institute of Human Relations study is to trace the workers who were laid off at the time of the shutdown in order to discover what the effects of the shutdown upon them have been. Very complete individual records have been obtained from the company, and efforts are being made to get all available data from the workers themselves, with a view to determining how long they were out of work, what kinds of jobs they eventually obtained, how satisfactory these jobs were as to wages and working conditions, how the family life of the workers has been affected, and so on. The study also affords an opportunity to evaluate the policy of paying a dismissal wage to long-service employes.

The field work on the study is now well under way. A preliminary report of findings will be published as soon as all the results are in. The study is under the direction of Ewan Clague.

The Swarthmore Institute

THE appointment of Dr. Paul H. Douglas, professor of industrial relations in the University of Chicago, as director of the Swarthmore Institute on Unemployment is announced by President Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore College. Professor Douglas has been granted a six-months' leave of absence from Chicago, beginning April 1, to inaugurate the work of the institute, which will be a continuing agency for the scientific study of unemployment.

The anonymous donors of the fund for the Swarthmore Institute have assigned as an influence in their selection of Swarthmore College for this project "the fact that the college was founded by members of the Society of Friends and that the effort to stabilize unemployment calls for the moral urge which characterized the Friends in earlier eras in prison reform, in slavery and in other causes."

There are six main functions of the Swarthmore Institute on Unemployment as it is at present proposed: a library to bring together the most comprehensive collection possible of books, pamphlets and manuscripts on unemployment problems; an information service available to individuals, industrial concerns and communities; a journal to publish the results of investigations; research fellowships; lectures for Swarthmore undergraduates; occasional conferences at Swarthmore which experts and others interested in various ways will be invited to attend.

Injunctions in Labor Disputes

THE use of injunctions in labor disputes is at present one of the sore spots in industrial relations in this country. The Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches has once more performed a public service in issuing a statement that covers both sides of this controversial question in compact, authoritative and readable form. The new bulletin includes a definition of terms, a description of the ordinary conduct of strikes and the use of the injunction, an outline of the development of judicial theory and practice in this field, procedure in granting injunctions, and opposing briefs on the subject submitted to the department by the American Federation of Labor and the League for Industrial Rights. The

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department adds its own conclusions, based on this inquiry, which covered several years and in which the staff had the assistance of a number of legal experts.

On questions of substantive law, the department submits:

That collective action on the part of labor to secure union recognition by employers should not be enjoined. That courts should not enjoin interference by unions between employers and workers who have been required to sign anti-union promises as a condition of employment. That with reference to the union's "unfair" list and the employer's "blacklist," the greatest good of the community may be served by closing the doors of equity relief to both sides. That picketing, when unaccompanied by acts of violence or intimidation should not be enjoined. . . . That courts should give much weight in hearing applications in labor disputes to the well established maxim that "he who comes into equity must come with clean hands." A provocative policy on the part of an employer goes far toward invalidating any claim for equitable relief. Obviously, the moral obligation implicit in this doctrine is equally binding upon labor.

In summing up its judgment as to procedure in injunction cases in labor disputes, this report recommends: that applications for injunctions be supported by witnesses; that wherever possible a hearing be granted in advance of a restraining order or temporary injunction; that injunctions be written in language easily understood by laymen; that the court in granting an injunction make a formal finding of facts; that in contempt proceedings following alleged violation of a labor injunction the defendant have the right of trial by jury before an unprejudiced judge; that the punishment in such contempt cases be limited by statute; that appeals be expedited in every reasonable way.

A brief appendix gives a digest of the pending measure in Congress which was substituted in May, 1928, for the Shipstead bill. It applies only to federal courts, leaving unaffected remedies in state courts.

When Employment Sags

HOW general and how serious industrial unemployment is at present and the weight of the load it throws on many communities is indicated in recent reports from the welfare agencies (see The Survey, January 15, page 455). The March issue of the Community Fund News (Detroit) reports that "because of continued unemployment, social agencies of Detroit are confronted with the most serious problem in their history." In October, Detroit's Department of Public Welfare assisted 4,185 families, expending $156,219 in relief. In December, 10,752 families asked aid, and $423,328 was required. In February the number of families had mounted to 15,359 and the expenditure for the month to $601,019. On March 1, the department's deficit for relief work had passed $2,000,000.

The Family Welfare Association of America in a recent statement summarizes reports from welfare organizations in more than 60 cities, showing 100 per cent increase in relief expenditures for January, 1930, as compared with January, 1929, and 200 per cent increase in unemployment among the families they are helping.

In the last news bulletin of his organization, Bailey B. Burritt, general director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor (105 E. 22 Street, New York) points out:

There is a variation of at least 15 per cent between the low points and the high points of the volume of employment in factories of the country between the years 1920 and 1928. If this same variation should be found applicable in employment in other groups, it would mean in a population like New York City a variation of some 270,000 people unemployed at low periods of employment during these years as compared with the high periods. . . .

At most in unemployment situations, the work of family welfare organizations is that of dealing with disasters. The earthquake, metaphorically speaking, has already happened before we are brought into the picture. . . . In comparing the unemployment disaster with that of an earthquake, there is this important difference—the latter is entirely beyond the possibility of control by society, while the former is a result of the failure of society to organize itself adequately. Unemployment is society out of control, but not beyond control.

Because of the social consequences involving our organization in enormous excesses of emergency work which at best are largely futile in dealing with the problem as a whole, I do not see how we can escape responsibility for making definite and continuing contributions to getting the forces of civilization better in hand and better under control to avoid the major disasters attendant upon recurring industrial depression.

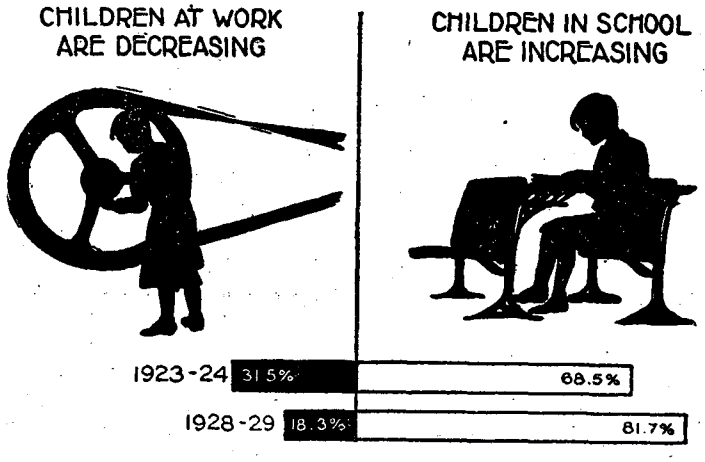
Economies of High Wages

THAT high wages reduce the unit of cost in mass production in Europe as well as in America is pointed out in a report recently submitted to the Ford Motor Company, Ltd., by Sir Percival Perry, chairman of its board of directors. The Ford Motor Company, Ltd., is the concern which controls the various Ford plants abroad. Ford experts have worked out a scheme called "minute costs," Sir Percival states, by which they can determine labor production costs in any country, without regard to the monetary system. By the application of this system it has been found, he reports, that the American workman is not a miracle worker, and that European employes can come up to American production levels if they have a corresponding wage, with the security and the standard of living that makes possible.

Our cheapest costs are in Denmark where the company pays the highest wages in Europe. Our highest costs are in Belgium, where our lowest wages are paid. When we raised the minimum wage in our Antwerp factories we immediately reduced the cost of production in Belgium. This is no flash-in-the-pan casual comparison. Week after week and month after month the figures confirm this experience. I know you will be gratified to learn that the British, Irish and continental artisans are not inferior creatures. Given like conditions and treatment, our workers here in Europe actually beat their American cousins, as is proved by the "minute costs."

Young Workers in the City

A CHANGE in the proportion of children who are leaving school for jobs, as compared with the trend a few years ago is indicated by figures included in the annual report of the Charity Organization Society of New York for 1928-9. Of the 580 children, fourteen and fifteen years of age who came to the attention of the C.O.S. last year, 81.7 per cent were still attending school. "This is the highest proportion of children kept in school in these age groups that we have ever had," the report states. Though the report does not make the comparison, there is probably some relation between the reduced number of child workers in the C.O.S. group and the increased proportion of American-born families cared for by the society.



For some years we have noted decreases in the proportion of our families coming from Italy, Ireland, Germany and Central America. Ten years ago the Italians constituted 33.6 per cent of our total number and this year only 19.9. There were 10.9 per cent Irish ten years ago, as compared with 6.3 this past year; 4.3 per cent German, as compared to 2.8 per cent; 4.7 per cent Austrian as compared to 2 per cent, and so on.

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EDUCATION

Talking Over the New Schools

BECAUSE of its growing interest in progressive education, and particularly in the relationship between the mental hygiene movement and the new schools, the Julius Rosenwald Fund recently sponsored a three-day conference on modern school methods at Hot Springs, Virginia. The conference was attended by about thirty representatives of educational foundations, colleges and universities, public and private experimental schools and school systems. The program was made up of discussion and informal exchange of opinion and experience, rather than formal presentations. Edwin R. Embree, representing the Rosenwald Fund, opened the conference with a general statement of the purposes of the gathering. The discussion centered about the following topics: What is the school's part in developing the whole life of the child? What do we mean by progressive education? Creative education and techniques usable in the world of today. What types of activities should be retainable in the school program, public and private? What changes should be made? How can new ideas and methods in education become diffused throughout the general school system? Why are the experimental schools so difficult to finance, and what remedies can be suggested to make new ideas applicable to education in general? How can teachers be trained for new-type education? What is the place of schools of education in directing educational movements as well as in training teachers? What in detail are the most useful things that can be done to promote desirable aspects of education? What organizations or groups are available to aid in promotion, what are their responsibilities, and how can they be made to assume these responsibilities?

Adult Education in Chicago

WITH a program centered in the results of three important pieces of research in which it has cooperated during the past year, the annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education will be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, May 12 to 15. The Chicago Adult Education Council, Northwestern University and the University of Chicago will participate in the conference, for which a large local committee headed by Fred Atkins Moore is making the arrangements. The need for continuing educational work by the colleges and their alumni from both the college and the individual point of view was explored during the past year for the American Alumni Council and the association by Wilfred B. Shaw. A report on this introductory survey has already been published (see The Survey, February 15, page 591). This survey will form the basis of a part of the Chicago conference program. The conference will also hear the report on his study of radio education by Levering Tyson, who has had six months' leave from Columbia University to carry forward this inquiry (see The Survey, March 15, page 719). The conference discussion of rural adult education will focus on the preliminary inquiry made by John D. Willard, field representative of the American Association for Adult Education. A bulletin published by the association based on Mr. Willard's inquiry points out the need for rural adult education, the functioning in this field of such agencies as libraries, university extension, reading courses, radio and the church, and describes various going experiments, including the little country theatre developed by Professor Arvold in North Dakota, the Carolina Playmakers, led by Professor Koch of the University of North Carolina in writing and presenting folk-plays, the successful project in adult education in two Michigan counties carried on a year ago by the Michigan State College and the Association for Adult Education, and so on. The program for the Chicago conference includes almost a score of section meetings dealing with other phases of adult education, both rural and urban.

A School of International Relations

WITH the income from $1,000,000 guaranteed it for three years, the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations will commence its work at once, according to an announcement made by Johns Hopkins University. The school, planned in 1924 as a memorial to Walter Hines Page, a Hopkins graduate who was American ambassador to Great Britain during the World War, will study the causes of international differences, carrying on its research in a manner similar to current research in another field by the Johns Hopkins Institute of Law. A secondary object will be to train a limited number of qualified students for diplomatic, industrial and commercial careers requiring knowledge of international affairs. John V. A. MacMurray, former minister to China, will serve as director.

Social Science in China

HOW the theories and the applications of modern social science are being taught and used in the Far East is pointed out in a recent informal report on the year's work in Yenching University, Peiping, China. About a year ago, the departments of economics, political science and sociology became the College of Applied Social Science. More than 30 per cent of the university's 747 students have chosen one of the social sciences as their major subject. The economics department has carried on two main lines of work during the past year: a study of grain marketing in the Peiping area, to help in putting the present system on a cooperative basis; and intensive studies of certain native industries. A report on the pottery industry will shortly be published, covering a district where the industry is carried on in traditional fashion, and a district where there is a modern factory under the leadership of a German engineer.

The sociology department has made a survey of a market town two miles from the university, with details of every phase of community and individual life. A plan is now on foot to start community work in this village, with the cooperation of the village elders, including adult education, lectures and exhibitions on health subjects, demonstrations of drought resisting seeds and new agricultural tools, and so on. The purpose of the work

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is defined thus: "To provide an experimental station for rural community organization and a training center for rural social work."

The development and support of the social science courses in Yenching have been taken over by the alumni of Princeton who have for years been interested in supplying the foreign staff for the Peiping Y.M.C.A. The College of Applied Social Science is to be known as the Princeton-Yenching School of Public Affairs, and in cooperation with various local agencies will undertake a training course for social workers in addition to its theoretical teaching and research.

Children and Their Paints

"IT has been my experience that excepting for the wide difference in ability to sustain and complete a thought, no fundamental distinction should be made between child and adult work. In both cases the dominant factor is creative selectivity. The artist selects, often unconsciously, from his knowledge and memory and stored-up feeling, those lines, forms, colors that will most perfectly express his idea. Now what has been done in this obscure, 'inspirational' manner can also be done consciously. . . . One little boy in a group [at Ethical Culture Branch School] wished to paint a picture of a nature excursion his class had taken. His first attempts at depicting the class members foraging beside a brook failed dismally because the accumulation of detail concealed his idea. Conversation with him revealed that to him the real pivot of the scene was his catching a tadpole in the water, with the real object of interest the tadpole as opposed to the boy catching him. The net result of this boiling down and selecting was a painting of a tadpole, slightly larger than life size, swimming in a whole page of water, and a little boy's hand reaching down for him. From the point of view of color and design, the three important elements, water, tadpole and hand, were beautifully and simply handled. . . .

"A more literal-minded, illustrative type of child reacted to this selectivity theme by changing the general mode of his work. . . . His first picture represented a subway construction scene, and instead of portraying whole machines, complete figures and groups of workmen, he carefully selected the lower wheel of a machine, an exhaust of smoke, a red danger flag and the top of a man's head above which could be seen two arms grasping a pick. The presentation remained completely realistic, as was the natural bent of the child, but the selection of significant detail, of expressive rather than local color, and well designed placing, enabled him to portray his theme with more clarity and satisfaction than ever before."

(From Individualism in Child Art, a monograph by Frances E. O'Brien, with illustrations. Ethical Culture Branch School, 27 West 75 Street, New York. Price, 35 cents.)

Six Summer Weeks

FOR the fifth summer, the Institute of Euthenics at Vassar College offers a six-weeks course open to fathers, mothers, teachers and others particularly interested in problems of home and school. As in former years there will be a nursery school, and also a school for children from four to seven. The 1930 summer institute, which begins June 25, offers courses in mental hygiene, psychology of the young child, psychology of adolescence, problems of religious adjustment, the family, nutrition, household technology, interior decoration, crafts, rhythms, and so on. Simultaneous with the announcement of the coming institute is published a report of the 1929 session. Through this engaging account of last year's discussions and procedures one gains a sense of the plan and method of this "application of science and art to the betterment of living, especially for the child and his parents."

Libraries in the South

FOLLOWING the tremendous advance in school facilities and pupil enrollment in the South since 1900, the American Library Association sees the next great educational development in that section as "of a qualitative sort," with the libraries playing a major part. The second Southern Conference on Education, held at the University of North Carolina last fall, was given over entirely to consideration of the library as an educational instrument. For four days, Southern educators and librarians, with leaders in these fields from all parts of the country, discussed various phases of library activity, and laid plans for the extension of library facilities in every southern state.

Courtesy American Library Assn.

At the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States at Lexington, Kentucky, in December, reports were adopted raising the library requirements of all colleges and high schools having membership in the association.

The Carnegie Corporation recently gave $100,000 to the University of North Carolina to establish a library school, and new library schools are also to be opened at Peabody College in Nashville, and at North Carolina College for Women.

The Rosenwald Fund last fall announced that it had set aside $500,000 for the development of county libraries in the South with service to all people—rural and urban, Negro and white.

Freedom for Ph.D's

A NEW plan for graduate study in the department of education is announced by Yale University, to be introduced next fall. Under this plan, a group of not more than fifty students working for higher degrees and selected with special reference to their capacity for independent work will be given freedom from conventional courses and credit requirements. The group will have at its disposal practically the full time of seven faculty members—four professors, one associate, and two assistant professors. Other members of the various departments of the graduate school will be available for work in special fields. The plan will allow extreme flexibility of program and conditions. A general seminar will hold two-hour sessions weekly, to help each student acquire a unified understanding of the whole educational program and the interrelation of its parts. It will be based on a comprehensive syllabus outlining the fundamental data and problems of educational philosophy, history, psychology, sociology, curricula, learning, instruction, supervision, organization, administration, financial support and legal control. In announcing the new plan, Professor Clyde M. Hill, chairman of the department, stated,

The demands made by many students who are more interested in advanced degrees than they are in advanced study, have forced graduate schools to resort to methods of instruction that actually deprive students with exceptional talents of the opportunity to apply their time and abilities advantageously. They must devote themselves to taking the hurdles that have been set up for the larger group. It is to provide for the intellectually mature students that the department of education has devised its new plan of graduate work.

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WORK SHOP

Pennsylvania Comes Across

By GEORGE R. BEDINGER

THE Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania has a legitimate parent. The delegates of social agencies, lay folks as well as social workers, meeting together at the Pennsylvania State Conference on Social Welfare at Wilkes-Barre in 1912, called the P.C.A. into being. An organization somewhat similar to the State Charities Aid Association of New York was needed; its function two fold: first, to interpret and strengthen the work of state-owned institutions and charities supported by public funds—hence its name—and second, to act as the operating arm of the State Conference in doing certain services with and for the welfare forces of the state.

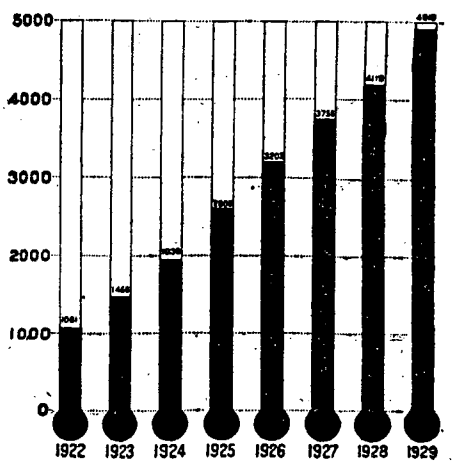
True to its first objective the Association has from the first engaged in a persistent, vigorous campaign in behalf of the unfortunate wards of the State, particularly the mentally ill, feebleminded, epileptic and delinquent.

To *call* an agency state-wide is one thing. To make it so is quite another. After its first ten years the P.C.A. had only 1061 active, paying members and a board of only twenty-one directors. One-third of the counties had no members. It was generally regarded as a Philadelphia organization and rightly so, since 754 of its members were Philadelphians. Yet in 1929, seven years later, its membership had increased to 4916; its directors numbered fifty-nine; only three counties out of the sixty-seven were unrepresented and it had come to be recognized as actually state-wide. How? Early foundations had been soundly laid. Splendid work had been done in the first ten years but there seemed too little recognition of a state-wide view point, service and control. It was surprising to find that in 1922 only sixty-one members were enrolled from Pittsburgh and that only two of the twenty-one directors lived west of Harrisburg. Obviously there was need to emphasize the importance of western Pennsylvania members, direction and service in the policy and program of the P.C.A. This naturally followed.

Membership extension has been energetically and steadily carried on, based on vigorous legislative campaigns for more adequate Mothers' Assistance appropriations; for a well planned ten year building program for State mental hospitals and other welfare institutions; and aided by reorganization or establishment of helpful and cooperative divisions on mental hygiene, child welfare, community organization, poor relief, and social statistics; and by providing the State Conference on Social Welfare with secretarial service. Only those who have contributed within a fifteen month period are considered as members.

Most of this gain was made by the familiar plan of having an influential citizen, often but not always a P.C.A. director, sign a letter to a selected list of names in his or her county. It took tact to discover who would be the best signer in a particular community. Confidential suggestions had to be weighed, and a number of persons might have to be interviewed before the right signer was found. Signers have been secured from among public officials, judges, senators and representatives, lawyers, physicians, public spirited and popular citizens. Chambers of Commerce and Welfare Federations have been among the most generous group in furnishing lists of prospective members. Sometimes a signer has been interested enough to take the local telephone book and check the most likely names.

Many different letters have been used. Wherever possible the signer writes his own. Some of the most successful have been of this kind. The letter is always written on the signer's personal or official stationery. It is limited to a few paragraphs; the signature is real; the enclosures consist only of a brief explanatory folder and an unstamped envelope with the signer's address. Returns are received by the signer, who, as the letter states, forwards them to the P.C.A. office. Only 18 per cent of our members at the end of 1929 were "lapsed," or fifteen months in arrears.



Year by year has seen strategic persons added to the board of directors until in 1929 we had fifty-nine representing twenty-eight counties. Of these, fifteen were from Philadelphia, seven from Pittsburgh, and thirty-seven from other counties. At the annual meeting in Pittsburgh in January 1930 ten new directors

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were elected, giving Pittsburgh four more and adding four more counties. The professional staff is very small. Much of the work of the P.C.A. is being done through lay groups and by interested volunteers, directors and members of committees.

IN the old days most of the annual and other public meetings were held in Philadelphia. In the last seven years public gatherings of the P.C.A., usually luncheon or dinner meetings, have been held one or more times in Bethlehem, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport and York. The program of the Association has been taken to the larger communities of the state. The P.C.A. belongs to every part of Pennsylvania. When it has a meeting in any section it appears not as an outside agency but as one closely allied with and belonging to the local community. Four or five such gatherings usually are held outside of Philadelphia each year. The presiding officer is a prominent local citizen, often but not always a P.C.A. director for that county, and the meeting is linked up with strong local groups interested in welfare.

Six years ago regular contact with members was established by the P.C.A. Herald, a diminutive magazine issued each month except July and August. From the first this publication has been conceived not in the spirit of a "house organ" to boost the P.C.A., but rather as a monthly record of news items and welfare progress of interest to Pennsylvania as a whole. P.C.A. Herald correspondents in the larger cities secure significant news stories from many localities, thus making it easy for one section to learn of accomplishments in other parts of the state.

Another forward step was the establishment five years ago of an office in Pittsburgh with a trained executive to serve the western Pennsylvania counties. This developed state-wide consciousness and brought the P.C.A. program home to new areas. Here is located the headquarters of the Division on Community Organization.

TWO other factors have played a large part in this steady approach to the goal of state-wide service. The evolution of the Association's organization set-up, the intentionally decentralized system of its divisions and committees has encouraged the largest possible participation by various sections of the state. Each division is as autonomous as is consistent with a unified front and an integrated program. While the central executive committee is the final authority on policies, each division with its separate executive committee, its own executive and often its own state-wide council, decides its own program, prepares its own publications along the most modern and attractive lines and carries on its own job. This means that vastly many more people can take an active control in P.C.A. affairs. The organization is somewhat like a holding company combining a number of vigorous committees or divisions which in another state might be independent groups struggling with all the myriad problems of finance and organization. When our Child Welfare Division, for example, late in 1928, set out to build a ten year program for child welfare in Pennsylvania, this was done in the most democratic fashion. One of its unique accomplishments was getting nearly one thousand different persons, public officials, experts and private citizens to think through what children need in Pennsylvania. To do this sixty-eight round table discussions were organized in thirty-eight counties.

Our board of directors are increasingly well informed regarding what needs to be done and how it should be done. Decisions are made by the central executive committee on the basis of their own information. They make first hand contacts. In the Legislative Session last year thirteen volunteer members of our state committee organized to secure adequate appropriations for the building program of the state institutions personally visited Harrisburg to see the Governor or to talk with the legislators. Some went as many as five or six times during the session. It was really a well knit citizens' lobby for welfare and presented the needs of the patients in the state welfare institutions with such accuracy, such good nature and such tactful persistence, that an interesting demonstration of the effective use of lay groups in legislative work was carried out.

WHAT was the result? Appropriations totalling over ten million dollars were approved. This sum was twice as large as was given for the building program of the same institutions in 1927, and more than four times as large as was granted in 1925. It was the culmination of a long educational campaign in which lay groups of all kinds over the state took a very active part. Volunteer members of this committee are personally in touch with each of the state welfare institutions. Personal visits have been made in the last three months to every one of the eighteen state institutions for whose development and enlargement this citizens' group has been working for so long a time.

The problem of really serving as a focus of public opinion on state welfare matters for ten million people is a big job. It will always fall somewhat short of its goal, yet it is interesting to see how in recent years greater cooperation has resulted in Pennsylvania for welfare programs and how different groups are turning more and more to the P.C.A. as the logical agency to perform certain general services for the good of all. In a measure the P.C.A. acts unofficially as a state-wide council of social agencies. During Legislative Sessions it issues at about weekly intervals a bulletin entitled, Social Legislation, reporting the progress of *every* welfare bill. As an Association it may introduce but three or four bills itself.

At the request of the Pittsburgh social workers the Association secured the services of John S. Bradway, Esq. of the Philadelphia Bar, to compile all the welfare statutes relating to social work. This volume, entitled Laws of Pennsylvania Relating to Social Work, was published by the P.C.A. last year.

Other services of general value to all parts of the state have been the publication of a map of state-owned and semi-state institutions with statistical information about each institution on the margin; the publication of a directory of community welfare organizations in Pennsylvania; a directory of state-wide welfare agencies; a study of community councils in action; a bibliography of family and child welfare studies in Pennsylvania (1921 to 1926) and many publications especially in the fields of mental hygiene and child welfare.

ALREADY this year two requests have come to add to our program. A meeting of 150 people at the Pennsylvania State Conference on Social Welfare in Erie in January discussed the need of co-ordination of welfare legislation. The meeting unanimously asked the P.C.A. to organize a state-wide advisory committee on welfare legislation. The proposed committee would act as a clearing house for welfare measures and secure agreements if possible on a minimum program. This advisory committee on welfare legislation is now being organized.

The other request came from a group of representatives of official and private state-wide agencies. It asked the P.C.A. to establish a central research bureau to furnish for all agencies much needed data on certain situations. This project is being carefully considered and if funds can be obtained will undoubtedly be carried out.

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Should We Limit Intake?

By RUTH HILL

SHOULD an agency limit its intake so as to maintain a definite standard of work? Yes, indeed, providing this is another way of saying it should try specific measures so as to develop an ever rising standard of service.

Perhaps it clarifies our thinking on limitation of intake to call to mind that social workers are continuously engaging in limitation, that is, limitation of service, so as to give some clients the best kind of professional care. It is a form of limitation of intake to disregard certain problems in order to concentrate on some others that seem either more susceptible to treatment or more important in their social implications. From a practical standpoint, however, the question resolves itself into whether an agency should decline to give any service at all to certain cases within its scope.

The family field has the most difficult time in this matter of establishing professional service because the community still identifies family work as that which has responsibility for every economic problem. Such identification subjects the family field to enormous fluctuations in case load as, for example, during periods of unemployment. If the load of any case worker could be stabilized, a study in distribution of effort from the standpoint of results might be possible. The wild and sudden variation in case load is one of the things which gives the family case worker a sense of futility and which creates the bad situation of rapid closing and reopening of cases which have never been satisfactorily understood.

I think we must acknowledge that if the matter of limitation of intake were referred to any community as a whole, it would vote in favor of spreading thin. It is a very serious question with any group, however well informed. A drastic measure to limit intake by closing the doors to new cases or entering into some new understanding as to division of work with other agencies will require careful preparatory work.

The tentative report of the Future Program Committee of the Family Welfare Association has brought out our great need for defining the province of the different agencies dealing with family problems. The fullest possible development of strong private and public family welfare agencies with mutually exclusive case loads will be one of the most helpful methods of increasing resources so as to reduce the case load of each new professional worker.

Limitation will come in the future as we study the more satisfactory results of longer treatment periods as against recurrent handling of family problems, as we recognize public and private resources for social work, and as we plan different types of services according to the susceptibility of treatment. These services will bring certain non-professional groups into the picture. Any limitation policy which is not concerned with the refused intake and has not made some provision for it will prove a boomerang.

What we really want in this discussion of limitation of intake is not fewer clients so much as more social resources in the community. Our ultimate aim is a higher type of service through reducing the case load per worker.

Shall We Limit Intake?

One of the questions Chicago social workers asked themselves in their study of professional ethics (The Survey, January 15, 1930) is, "Should an agency, in order to maintain a definite standard of work, limit its intake to such a number of cases as can be cared for adequately?" Here three social workers express their opinions. Ruth Hill is a member of the staff of the Family Welfare Association of America (formerly the A.A.O.F.S.W.); Mildred B. Hoodin has been case worker, district supervisor and case supervisor in a case-working agency; Merlin M. Paine is now with the Bridgeport Community Chest. All three are members of the American Association of Social Workers.

Can We Agree on *Adequate* Care?

By HILDRED B. HOODIN

FIRST of all, is there a measurement of adequate? If so, what is it and who establishes it? We can picture instances where a case worker and case supervisor believe a case has been handled adequately and where the client or interested individual in the community feels the agency has fallen short of this goal. If an agency holds out to the public "adequate care" as a measurement of its work, it can not avoid getting into difficulties, regardless of the amount of money it has or number of workers it employs. Social agencies are community enterprises and their work will have to satisfy everyone's conception of adequacy.

What effect does the limitation of intake have upon workers, clients and the community?

As for the workers, limiting intake might be a means for reducing their case load. Today, workers of some agencies are carrying case loads of 90 and above. This causes uneasiness, overwork, poor spirit, lowered resistance and discontent on the part of workers, all of which is reflected in the results obtained by the agency, and definitely lowers the standard of work and morale. Often executives recognize the effect of a very large case load, and, in many instances, its cause, but circumstances do not permit them to meet the situation. We all know that for a number of years everybody has been talking about maximum case loads of 40 or 50, but this still remains a goal to be attained. Whether limiting intake will reduce the heavy load is something to be gambled upon. We do know "limiting intake" does not include any provision for the existing conditions.

From the standpoint of the clients, limiting intake may be very beneficial in two ways. In the first place, clients will have to be more resourceful, and, will come to the agency only after they find they cannot help themselves. Then too, those who can afford to pay for service, will be required to do so. Frequently clients come to agencies for assistance before making any effort to meet their difficulties. I can recall a case where a man in need of money, asked for help. It was discovered that he had resources which he had not used. He was able to raise money from them without further outside assistance.

Again, service is often rendered free of charge to clients who are able to pay. A minor was arrested on a forgery charge and was held in jail awaiting extradition. The case was referred to the social agency which communicated with the boy's parents. They retained a lawyer in the city of his arrest, and had him released on a writ of habeas corpus. The officials in the city where the forgery had been committed were then contacted by the resident agency and a settlement was reached. The money was sent through agencies and follow-up case work done by the agencies. I do not doubt that the service rendered this boy came within the field of social service, and that the agency did not

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over-step its bounds. No more do I doubt the ability of the family to pay for the service rendered. Yet, no charge was made. I can cite many other examples of service rendered free where clients have some ability to pay. Eliminating these clients may cause hardships and many social problems may go without service. One should proceed slowly in this direction. However, if we proceed with caution and wisdom, I see no reason why a plan cannot be worked out which will include provision against the neglect of any problems, and at the same time, provision for payment by those able to make it. Maybe some day a scale for service can be worked out on a budget, just as clinic service is today.

When we speak of the effect of limiting intake upon the community, we reach the apex of this question. We have to ask ourselves whether communities are ready for it, whether they want it and whether they will accept it as a community program. Is our answer the affirmative? Or, will new agencies be organized by small groups to meet those problems which existing agencies feel they cannot take on, and which will include cases already being handled. Community chests are looked upon in many communities as a form of social insurance. What would happen if agencies supported by the chest would refuse to take cases and could not at the same time refer them to any other agency? The effect of this upon the standing of social service would be similar to war upon civilization.

The points which I have raised in this discussion seem to me definitely to indicate that an agency should not limit its intake in order to maintain a standard of adequate care. Agencies should stand for service according to their resources and should constitute the sole judges of its adequacy. They should aim for smaller case loads by increasing staff and should include in their program for the future, plans for paid service based upon normal family budget. Limited intake is dangerous to the present progress in social service and should be very carefully considered before being accepted as part of any agency's program.

Double Focus Needed

By MERLIN M. PAINE

THERE just *is* a limit to what can be done with a given equipment. Suppose an orphanage (there still are some) with twenty beds. The number of children the house can hold is limited. On the other hand if a hospital is limited to 200 beds and a flu epidemic comes along, we can probably commend the hospital which puts up cots on the second floor of the laundry and does the best it can.

In the case work field, a flat yes or no to the question in hand is still harder. The question complicates itself further by asking for "adequate care" for the selected case load. Not only is the adequate in considerable question, but for statistical purposes, the University of Chicago in its Registration of Social Statistics even refuses to define case work itself.

I feel that the reason some have voted for limitation as outlined by Miss Elliott and others against it is because some have approached the answer from the viewpoint of the great need for better work and the others have been overshadowed by the great urgency of the work itself. Now it is important to keep that feeling of urgency. We cannot, like Scrooge, "Let them die and decrease the surplus population." We must take all applicants found worthy of assistance.

But at the same time, we must hold aloof. Carry the urgency point of view to the limit and we all should go to China where conditions are apparently most urgent. We have a way of discounting the need for great speed, with a well-grounded assurance that people are not starving in America and a further realization that "adjustments" are a slow process at best.

Here are some of the points I wish to balance in making a plan: 1. I find myself wishing to do as much good in the world as I can. 2. In supporting my efforts, the public gives weight to the quantity of the work I produce and I must consider this fact. 3. To do the most good, I must constantly maintain a balance between extensive work and intensive work and to focus on either to the exclusion of the other will be a mistake. 4. Whether I temporarily stress one or the other will depend on the position in which I find myself. This will most assuredly vary from city to city and possibly within an organization.

I like the system of A and B cases. On a limited number of A cases, we can satisfy ourselves as to what can be done. These cases furnish good educational fodder. The number of B cases need only be limited by the endurance of the individual worker, since it seems probable that we all need case work.

Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET

Director of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C.

A Useful Directory

EVERY now and then there comes to us anew the realization that the departments of the federal government are gold mines of information. For 60 cents we have just purchased from the U. S. Government Printing Office a 270 page book listing the Commercial and Industrial Organizations of the U. S., compiled by Bureau of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce. Here can be found national societies, such as the learned and professional groups, and national trade associations, ranging from the Kraut Packers' Association to the Business Executives' Round Table. They are listed alphabetically and also according to function, so that if you have publicity for the groups interested in old age security, or if you want to contact the operators of amusement parks, you can easily find both groups. There are also listed the local organizations in each city, including chambers of commerce, with number of members.

White Face; Colored Back

AN interesting use was made of two-text paper by the Social Service Bureau of Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Two-text paper is white on one side and colored on the other. It is often used for four-page illustrated letters, the colored stock on the inside page giving attractive tints on which to print illustrations and text.

Bellevue Hospital's Social Service Bureau used two-text paper for a contributor's order blank enclosed in money solicitations. The blank is 8½ inches long, the white side is its face, the yellow side its reverse. The left hand of the blank was folded over so that, as the blank is pulled out of the envelope, the left section is a brilliant yellow on which is printed "Convalescent Relief Fund, etc." The right hand section is white with a picture of a well posed baby and the slogan "worth having!" Fold back the yellow section and then you have the subscription blank, on the inside of the white. (Sounds like a test of the I.Q.)

An attractive booklet, showing uses of two-text paper and enclosing samples of different colors and weights, may be had for the asking from the Standard Paper Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.

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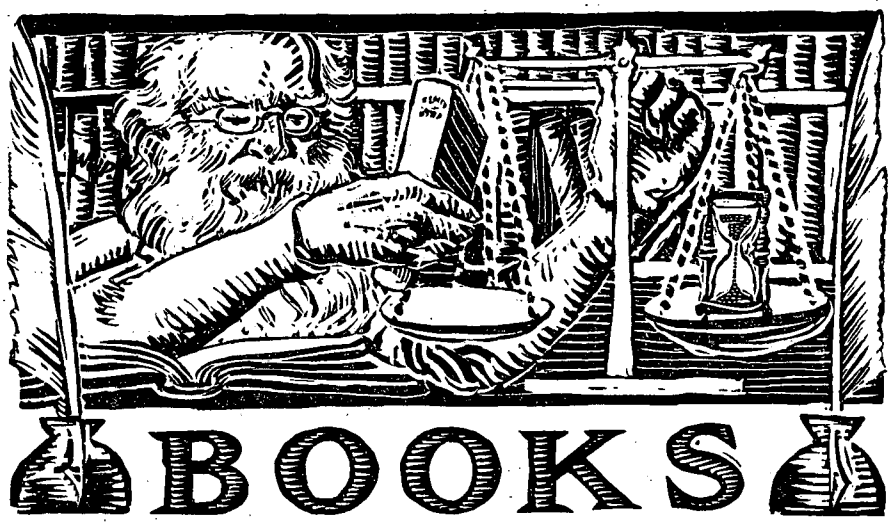

Behind Behavior

BRAIN MECHANISMS AND INTELLIGENCE: A Quantitative Study of Injuries to the Brain, *by K. S. Lashley. University of Chicago Press. 186 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is the first monograph of a series issued by the Behavior Research Fund of Chicago, and it sets a very high standard of scientific excellence. That the directors of this fund should devote so large a portion of it to problems so fundamental and apparently so remote from the conventional programs of welfare work, bespeaks on their part a breadth of view and scientific acumen which are as rare as they are commendable.

Many psychologists, educators, sociologists, and psychiatrists, in their search for the motivation of human conduct and methods for its control, are inclined to confine their attention to psychic phenomena, as if these were disembodied manifestations of some unnatural spiritual agents or of some mystic "censor," or something else without definable corporeal relationships. A truly scientific approach to the problems of the causes of the behavior which we observe must take account of all the recorded phenomena, whether arrived at by introspection, psychoanalysis, blind empiricism, or carefully planned and controlled experiment. And present indications are that answers to these questions, to be really fruitful in aiding us in practical control of human behavior, must in the end reveal an intelligible natural mechanism in operation. It is for this that Dr. Lashley is searching in his studies of mechanisms of learning in rats and monkeys.

It is true, as has been said before, that rats are not men. It is also true, and in this connection more apposite, that the mechanisms of behavior are probably fundamentally similar in men and rats as far as the latter extend. And, since it is easier to apply the experimental method to rats than to men, we are likely to get on faster with an inquiry into the fundamentals by the use of this more accessible material. Furthermore, there is already accumulated a vast body of experimental knowledge which is statistically adequate, regarding the behavior of rats and specifically their learning processes. This is a good place to begin an inquiry into the apparatus of learning, which is surely basic, not only for educational programs, but also for every other field of endeavor which involves an intelligently directed attempt to modify human behavior patterns.

Our efforts in these directions up till now have been dominated largely by dogmas, some of which were empirically founded and some resting on philosophical bias and uncritical tradition. Some of these dogmas are rudely shaken by these experiments on rats and monkeys, and it does not yet appear just what is to happen to them. Certainly an open-minded skepticism as to how we learn and what we learn with, is the first effect of these studies upon most of us. Some popular oversimplified schemes of combination and conditioning of reflexes are clearly inadequate. And in this Dr. Lashley's observations are in accord with many others in psychology, education, and philosophy. The first essential to further progress is to clear from the path some of the outworn dogmas, and this is the outstanding result of these studies so far. The method is sound, and positive, constructive results will surely follow in due course.

C. JUDSON HERRICK

University of Chicago

The Love-Life of Man

CRITIQUE OF LOVE, *by Fritz Wittels. Macaulay Co. 317 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE volume is essentially a dynamic exposition of the love-life of man. It is written in a clear, convincing and easily readable style and as love is the most important of the kinetic and many-sided energies of man, such a volume must necessarily discuss all the varied aspects of the love motives of human beings. In order to make the exposition as complete as possible, the author was necessarily led into all the ramifications of both the older and more recent developments of psychoanalysis. In this volume the uninformed reader will find an accurate discussion of the subject, without the frequent misstatements and misconceptions of the scientifically untrained writer. The treatment of the mental aspects of the sexual life, known technically as the libido, is given pre-eminently from the standpoint of the latest scientific discoveries of psychoanalysis.

The resistances to sex are emotional and not intellectual. The facts of sexual life are more or less completely accepted when treated objectively from the biological viewpoint, but man's self-love opposes this same knowledge when it is applied to his personal development. This emotional repugnance to sexuality by the opponents of psychoanalysis, has shown itself to be stronger than their logic. Freud's original discoveries on the sexual life of man as developed through the theories and technique of psychoanalysis from actual clinical work with human beings, have eventually extended to all the spiritual aspects of human life: they have taught us how to bring our anti-social instincts under control and have placed a high moral and ethical value upon the repressing forces directed towards our underlying primitive tendencies. As the technique of psychoanalysis became perfected, Freud was surprised with the frequency of sexual motives which appeared. He did not invent the motives or read them into the analytical material, but accepted them as they emerged and later was able to formulate the connection with the neurotic symptoms.

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The various chapters of this book are the condensed result of thirty years' work in the development of psychoanalysis by Freud and his co-workers. They comprise such varied and, at the same time, such closely interrelated subjects as sexual deviations, sadism, bisexuality, narcissism and the application of these concepts to the relations of parents and children and in love and marriage. The author's well-documented material is illustrated by examples from literature, the activities of every-day life and from clinical experience. For the reader who wishes an accurate and clear account of the many flowing streams of this dynamic libido with its subtle interwoven manifestations, this volume can be highly recommended.

Boston ISADOR CORIAT, M.D.

Smoke

THIS UGLY CIVILIZATION, *by Ralph Borsodi. Simon and Shuster. 468 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

OUR civilization is bad, Mr. Borsodi holds, because it has knelt to worship the brazen image of a new false god, the factory. This institution has lifted the lid of Pandora's box, and from thence have flown the wild furies unto the ends of the earth. Mistaking the demons for angels, mankind has enshrined them on altar and home. With diabolical cunning these fiends have accomplished their malevolent designs. Philosophy, ethics, aesthetics, politics and economics have become intellectually and emotionally bankrupt. Our most sacred institutions—family, state, church, community organizations of all varieties—have become dessicated, and their members frustrate. The wasting forms of our more noble material and intellectual institutions plead the bankruptcy of modern life from every human point of view. Life has become ugly, warped and sordid in the dread shadow of the belching factory smokestacks. We have striven mightily to make the fertile soil of American life bloom bright and fair, but through our creation—the factory—we have reaped instead an abundant harvest of filth, ugliness, noise, psychoses, warped values.

Escape lies in turning our backs upon the factory and the monstrous creatures that have sprung from its all too fertile loins—saving only the domestic machine, equipped with which we should turn to recall the simpler days when the household was the industrial, as well as the social, intellectual, and emotional center of gravitation. Thus is that arch professorial Babbitt, Professor Carver, refuted by the use of his own weapons. Out of a somewhat clumsy admixture of homely wisdom, acute observation, a rather clever basic idea, much maudlin sentimentality, some special pleading, and considerable misrepresentation of both past and present is concocted a philosophical pot-pourri which stated in a few lines could and would, with a few mental reservations, stand on "its own feet," but which, when elaborated to the tune of several hundred pages, and offered as a general panacea and as a world philosophy, it becomes a kindness to term merely ridiculous.

ROBERT A. BRADY

University of California

Rationalization in Germany

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, *by Walter Meakin. Brentano's. 284 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ANYONE who spends any time in Germany today meets the magic word, "rationalization." Everywhere one sees its effects in the introduction of new processes, the scrapping of old machinery, and the attempt to apply scientific methods of production. It requires but a brief experience to convince one of its difference from our scientific management movement. The latter is an individualistic matter, while the former represents concerted effort toward planned control of industry and national cooperation in the program. An explanation of the entire movement has come from an Englishman. To put it in his own words, he sees unemployment assistance in Germany as the anaesthetic for a major surgical operation upon industry, while in his own country the suffering and the anaesthetic are accompanied by no compensating operation and recovery.

Rationalization, the author tells us, involves fundamental changes in the structure, control and purpose of the industries to which it is applied. He gives us the definition of the *Reichskuratorium* as "the employment of all means of technique and ordered plans which serve to elevate the whole of industry and to increase production, lower its costs, and improve its quality." While it does not necessitate trustification nor eliminate all forms of competition, it may involve cooperation of independent units. It does not inevitably result in mass production of goods of relatively poor quality but, by the fullest cooperation among owners, scientists, technical experts, and labor, it may create an output of the highest quality. This national planning aspect of rationalization cannot be too strongly emphasized. Its aim is cheaper production and not limitation for price maintenance. So contrary is rationalization to usually accepted principles of production that the author considers it has ushered in a new industrial revolution. He states emphatically that if it had not been carried out the standard of living of the mass of the people would have been much lower than it is today. He draws sharp distinction between labor-saving and labor-displacing machinery, and meets the issue of the effect of machinery on skill by asking whether the productive process has ever offered opportunity for display of initiative to any but a small proportion of the workers. German trade unionists have accepted rationalization and he shows the necessity of good wages in order to secure the cooperation of labor in it, as well as to create home markets. However, he also points out that international cooperation is essential for the solution of such vexing problems as that of the production and disposal of coal. Simply and clearly written for English readers, it contains much that is challenging to us in the United States.

MOLLIE RAY CARROLL

Goucher College

Hsst! the Nurse

THE PATIENT IN ROOM 18, *by Mignon G. Eberhart.*
WHILE THE PATIENT SLEPT, *by Mignon G. Eberhart. Doubleday, Doran for the Crime Club, Inc. Price $2 each postpaid of The Survey.*

AFTER years of reading detective stories one's power of deduction is sharpened to an edge as sheer-cutting and beautiful as a perfect razor. Here, said we, is the thing The Survey has been looking for—a technical lady who can turn her experience into a literary form which has nothing to do with the professional side of her work—only the human; a writing nurse who can make you feel the hospital in every line of that admirable detective story, The Patient in Room 18. You can actually smell the place and hear the other nurses swish around in their dumb-looking uniforms. While the Patient Slept confirmed it. Here was the same nurse, out of her hospital on a private-duty case in a spooky old house up the Hudson. We exploded with our news to The Visiting Nurse and The American Journal of Nursing: "Lookee what one of your girls has gone and done!" But as Mignon Eberhart's name did not appear in any known directory of their girls, we hastened for confirmation to Messrs. Doubleday, Doran's Crime Club. And the blow fell. Mrs. Eberhart is not a nurse at all—just a plain wife, like so many other writers, and she, poor soul, got her hospital atmosphere during long illnesses in which she had plenty of time to watch the nurses at their business of nursing, and coddling, and knocking and admiring the doctors, who no doubt deserve it, and shushing visitors.

She has created a convincing character in the spinstery Sarah Keate, R.N., with her red hair and a white forelock, and her

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penchant for detecting on her own. There's an unforgettable incident of the tart lady exploring the garret and caught by a falling trap-door, there to hang dangling in the dark by the skirt of her tough uniform until she had unbuttoned it from neck to hem and dropped in her underneaths into the arms of a shadowy figure below whom she believed to be the murderer.

The Crime Club tells us a story we like to believe—that Mrs. Eberhart got so into the spirit of murder lurking in the dim corridor that on her last holiday in a hospital she insisted on having a nurse sit between her bed and the door. And she has solved that pressing problem of high cost of medical care about which contributors to The Survey wrote so many and such wise words in a recent special issue: she has turned her experience of sickness into good hard cash. Her first book did very well, as it deserved to do; and her second won the Crime Club's prize of $5,000 for the best mystery story of the year.

ARTHUR KELLOGG

The Happy Professor

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HAPPINESS, *by Walter B. Pitkin. Simon & Schuster. 419 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE author's thesis is that we ought to be happy and most of us aren't, and from a study of the unhappy we may derive some rules about how life should be lived. Lest we lack enough sense to draw the proper conclusions the author does this for us in a final chapter on How to Live Happily, with a coda. Between the chapters on The Path to Heaven and How to Live Happily are chapters on the accursed, the fatuously blessed, the unhappy, the supposedly happy, and the dwellers in limbo, "joyless escape from misery."

However dismal this may sound and however much the reader may distrust the theme, Mr. Pitkin makes a great book out of it. In the first place, it's a commendable method. Most of what we have learned about health has been acquired from the study of disease. There is good reason, therefore, to suppose that from a study of the unhappy we may learn something about happiness. It's a pet theme of my own and so of course I highly approve it in Mr. Pitkin. He describes a long list of celebrities and nonentities to illustrate his various points about the poses and supposes of happiness.

I think his paragraph in regard to the futility and unimportance of psychiatry on page 390 is an unfortunate digression. He says in substance that medicine is more important to the enlarging of personality than psychiatry. It is curious that Mr. Pitkin does not realize that a good psychiatrist is doing precisely what Mr. Pitkin wants done: he is trying to teach certain individuals common sense about their stomachs, eyes, noses, and lungs. Psychiatry is not lined up in opposition to medicine; it is a branch of it. Mr. Pitkin is, I believe, a professor of journalism at Columbia University and formerly an editor of the Encyclopedia Brittanica; he has written books on short stories, on Farm and Field, on Mill and Factory, and on Must We Fight Japan? I am willing to concede that he is a good story teller, that he has good psychological insight, and that he has written a good book. I like his book and I am sure that I should like him. But I think I should try to dissuade him from becoming a psychiatrist or a judge of psychiatrists.

KARL A. MENNINGER, M.D.
The Menninger Clinic, Topeka

Baedeker of City Planning

OUR CITIES TODAY AND TOMORROW, *by Theodora Kimball Hubbard and Henry Vincent Hubbard. Harvard University Press. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IT is most fitting that the first comprehensive survey of the city and regional plan movement in the United States should be made by Theodora Kimball Hubbard and Henry Vincent Hubbard, the former honorary librarian of the American City Planning Institute and the latter Norton professor of regional planning at Harvard University and editor of City Planning. Their long experience and associations in the field of planning entitle them to speak with authority. Under a grant from the Milton Fund of Harvard the authors conducted a field study of 120 cities and 15 counties and regions throughout the country, supplementing the data thus obtained by material secured through broadcasting a questionnaire to the various localities. Their findings are summarized in a veritable Baedeker of information regarding planning commissions, financial programs, plotting and zoning, traffic and transit problems, terminals, parks and recreation—in short all aspects of city and regional planning.

Although in the main a compilation of facts, the general trend of planning progress throughout the country is presented, for the development of planning in the cities and regions included are representative of the more important phases of the subject. It is to be regretted, though, that in this study Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard have not unsparingly applied their critical judgment and power of analysis to the movement in general and situations in particular—valuable as a factual presentation over their signatures may be. The volume does, however, fill an important need, and were the authors lesser lights there would be no cause for "criticism." They themselves suggest that the difficulties and obstacles in cities in various parts of the country deserve more thorough ventilation and analysis than has ever been given them. An interchange of interpreted experience along with research, say the Hubbards, will bring to light solutions to problems which otherwise may never be untangled. Specific subjects fruitful for more intensive investigation are listed. Perhaps—it is to be hoped—we may look to Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard to initiate studies along the lines they indicate, to conduct other surveys upon which will be based succeeding volumes more interpretative than the present one aims to be. Perhaps the Harvard School of City Planning or other organizations with which they are associated will lead the way.

LOULA D. LASKER

Over the Hills with Fite

THE LIVING MIND, *by Warner Fite. Dial Press. 317 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

I ADVISE the reader with an alert living mind to accept the invitation extended by Professor Fite to accompany him on one of his favorite philosophical excursions. It will prove a stimulating, fresh, and clarifying adventure. Fellow-philosophers, lay or expert, committed to a creed or cult may well beware; for they will not get by with any set formulae persuasive to the populace. The highways traverse the tangled trails of consciousness, for there alone is the human mind fully alive. The inanities of behaviorism and the pretensions of Freudianism are laid bare with an impartial touch. Extravagances of realist and idealist are lanced by the same scalpel. Common sense emerges triumphant and nature is vindicated. The radical isn't so novel as not to have been said before; the concepts of the true and the new do not tally as well as they rhyme. Physics and psychology in the broadest sense divide the empire of thought between them, revealing for all human values, the dominance of the living mind.

The procession of topics is as intriguing as the points of view: consciousness, pragmatism, realism, Eucken, Russell, Dewey; advertising, economic law, psychoanalysis, birth control, the soul lost and found, the futilities of the psychological laboratory,—and rarely a dull page, occasionally a passé interest and an academic expansion. Not all who read will agree. No advertiser will admit that his craft depends upon exploiting stupidity, no economist that he mistakes for laws the projections of his logical failings, no Freudian that he discloses

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a perverted prepossession with sex, no behaviorist that he hasn't even a notion of what the game is about; but they will all be chastened by learning how their prepossessions appear in the reflections of an objective critic, who can contemplate the passing show of human affairs, of affairs philosophical and psychological particularly, with the severity of a seasoned wisdom. JOSEPH JASTROW

New York City

Penal Information

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICE IN AMERICAN PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES. *Prepared by Frank L. Rector, M.D. The National Society of Penal Information, Inc. 282 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

TOO judicial in tone and suggestion—that is about the only verdict that can be rendered on this book. Dr. Rector knows that medical and health service in American prisons and reformatories is pretty poor. He knows that examinations, when men enter, are superficial in many institutions, and that examining doctors really care little about the welfare of the miscellaneous assortment passing before them. He knows that diagnoses, even when they do reveal serious conditions, are likely to go into capacious files and stay there. He knows that visits by prisoners to doctors are apt to be almost farcical, caused partly by the low standards of prison health service generally, partly by the inferior grade of doctor employed, and partly by the idea that it doesn't make much difference whether criminals are sick or well. He knows that conditions of life in many prisons constitute a heavy strain on the mental and physical health of inmates. He knows—or ought to know—that the food which goes into the stomachs of these men is often a health liability rather than an asset. And yet some of his comments on the adequacy of this food are based on examination of menus sent him by wardens—almost worthless scraps of paper.

Dr. Rector lulls his readers to sleep with such sentences as this: "Only five prisons, Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Montana, and Nevada, report that physical examinations are not made on all incoming prisoners." Doubtless true, but he does not quite make us see the futility of so many of these examinations; he seems to be writing for other doctors. Most of the distressing facts about health and medical service in prisons are here stated, but they are softened and "generalized" in a way to leave little vivid impression on the mind of the reader. One has to study the book to get its essence. Nearly all who enter prison come out, and if they are not well, they become drags on their families and are likely to revert to crime—that is the importance of the subject.

The chapters on mental health and mental examinations are excellent. The National Society of Penal Information, with Dr. Rector's assistance, has shown that it is possible to discuss this whole subject in a book—the first time it has been done—and should they make a second attempt, it is to be hoped that they will give a more concrete picture, for the benefit of people who know little about prisons. One has to know a good deal about prisons to estimate the significance of some of these statements. WINTHROP D. LANE

Croton-on-Hudson, New York

Fathers Take Notice

ON BEING A FATHER, *by K. M. and E. M. Walker. W. W. Norton. 192 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. AND MRS. WALKER have written a most readable volume on what they term the problems of the father and the expectant father. Facts are presented from a layman's point of view, rather than a doctor's, and the terminology is uniformly simple. The authors have presented a commonsense view of sexual problems and of relations of parent and child. The reader will wonder whether Victorian standards have entirely disappeared. The elemental biological facts of childbirth are described. Short chapters are devoted to heredity and birth control. The second part of the book outlines briefly the more common causes of behavior problems in children, with some wholesome admonitions for parents. There is a brief but interesting discussion of punishment. Not the least part of the volume are the amusing illustrations of Violet M. Guy.

The book is written with an English middle-class father in mind. Nurses, a number of servants, and a gardener are apparently assumed to be an essential part of a father's menage.

New York School of Social Work WALTER W. PETIT

For Stutterers

BECAUSE I STUTTER, *by Wendell Johnson. Appleton. 127 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

BECAUSE I Stutter is the introspective appeal of a stutterer to a misunderstanding and unsympathetic world. It is the subjective phase of this sorrowful affliction and tries to show how stuttering has influenced the life, career and thoughts of the writer. The book is really an autopsychoanalytic study written in a tone of despair tinged with a forlorn hope. Like most stutterers, the author apparently is highly sensitive and this hypersensitiveness is betrayed in his writing. The description of the details indicates a scientific grasp of the subject and the statements made are true, for they are common to all adult stutterers. In dissecting his own case, the author is attempting to present that of every stutterer and make his book the articulate cry of the million or so unhappy victims of this affliction. The author's experience with the advertising type of "stammering school" sounds a needed note, for long enough have these charlatans preyed upon the credulence and desperation of their stuttering victims.

This book is the earnest and passionate appeal of a stutterer for help and understanding and should be read by all who are interested in fostering the welfare of humanity so that the stutterer may not be considered a laughing character for the vaudeville stage but a sufferer from disease.

New York City JOHN GLASSBURG

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

Edited by Halle Schaffner

BUSINESS GIRLS: *A Study of Their Interests and Problems, by Ruth Shonle Cavan. Religious Education Ass'n. 97 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A REVEALING monograph from which two sections appeared as articles in the July 15 and September 15 issues of The Survey.

CHILDREN WELL AND HAPPY, *by May Dickinson Kimball, R.N. F. S. Crofts & Co., 131 pp. Price 80 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

A REVISED edition of a helpful little book meant to give school girls and women first aid in learning how to keep themselves and children well and happy. It reviews the essentials necessary to mothercraft.

INSOMNIA: *How to Combat It, by Joseph Collins. Appleton. 130 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

TREATS the problem as a personal matter, between patient and author. After the cause, physical or emotional, has been determined, it is a matter of self-therapy, without the vitiating influence of drugs however picturesquely disguised.

PUPIL CITIZENSHIP, *by George W. Diemer and Blanche V. Mullen. World Book Company. 339 pp. Price $2.16 postpaid of The Survey.*

MORE of a teacher's manual than a textbook.

COMMUNITY RECREATION, *by James Claude Elsom. Century. 278 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

A WORK based upon long experience by a leader who has brought together facts and (*Continued on page* 109)

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COMMUNICATIONS

Speakers Available

To the Editor: The International Congress for Mental Hygiene, May 5-10, 1930, is to be attended by many foreign delegates. Some of these will be available for lecture engagements. Their interests cover a very wide range, and it is probable that a suitable speaker could be found for most any group interested in human behavior. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene will provide information about these visitors, their subjects, their possible itinerary, and availability to any organization interested. Apply to Dr. George S. Stevenson, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. George S. Stevenson
Director, Division of Community Clinics

Truth

To the Editor: In the February 15 issue of the Survey Leon Whipple writes to Upton Sinclair and I quote part of his reference: "His prime concern has been with propaganda." I would suggest Mr. Whipple use the word *truth* instead of propaganda, as it expresses more clearly what Mr. Sinclair's prime concern has been with, and what he stands for.
Boston, Massachusetts Mrs. L. P. Lambert

Woijenchowski alias Weiss

To the Editor: The articles by William Bolitho on the Chicago gangster appearing in the Survey, are interesting because of the sociological theories which the author offers. May I call your attention, however, to an inaccuracy which appears in the article in the March Graphic. On page 663 there is a photograph of Hymie Weiss with a by-line, "protector of Jews and of his neighbors," and on page 664 the statement: "Hymie Weiss, the Jewish gang hero, was wont to come to the rescue of any of his race and street in trouble."

The original name of Hymie Weiss is listed in the bureau of identification records as Earl Woijenchowski, alias Earl J. Weiss. The record also indicates that Weiss was a Catholic of Polish origin. He was buried at Mt. Carmel Catholic Cemetery, and a publication of the Illinois Crime Survey, Organized Crime in Chicago, by John Landesco, indicates that the pall-bearers at his funeral were former schoolmates from St. Malachy's School, and that he had been denied the last rites of the Catholic Church.

There have been, of course, a number of Chicago gangsters who have been Jews, but we do not wish to claim credit for Hymie Weiss in spite of his name. We do not believe that "he was a protector of Jews," and, so far as we know, he did not have his residence in a Jewish neighborhood. H. L. Lurie
Superintendent, Jewish Social Service Bureau of Chicago

The Catechism Method

To the Editor: I am writing you in regard to Agnes M. Conklin's review in The Survey of January 15 of Just Normal Children, by Florence Mateer. I was rather amazed that Miss Conklin considers the treatment suggested by Dr. Mateer "sound treatment." Dr. Mateer's training and position cause one to be rather bewildered by the discrepancy between her apparent understanding of underlying mechanisms and the superficiality of the treatments recommended. She appears to be serving two masters and to flounder helplessly between the schools of psychoanalysis and behaviorism. Possibly the "catechism method" which she employs is to blame for this curious effect and for what seems to us an almost uniform disregard for the subtle consequences of some of the frankly repressive methods suggested.

Trying, for example, "the logical opposite of his behavior," is advocated for a child who runs away. We are told that the punishment should start mildly and increase in severity if the offense is repeated, apparently ad infinitum. "How may this be done? He should be placed on the chair and tied fast to it. Tying one foot, with only five or six feet of rope, to a heavy piece of furniture is also very frequently successful" (page 233). "What should one do if the child again runs away?—Repeat the tying for a much greater period and let him know he is in disgrace from all angles. Allow no playmates, no desserts, no toys" (page 234).

The already bewildered parent can find nothing but confusion in advice which on the face of it is empirical and yet carries in its recommendation some evidence of scientific research, such as measuring the exact length of rope required. What should be our attitude, however, if these punishments fail to bring docility and the child responds instead with temper tantrums, crying spells, bitterness or brooding? Is the author aware that such reactions are possible?

We would also like to ask whether Miss Conklin seriously recommends the following as the "practical" method of dealing with children's lies, or whether she does not feel with us that such procedure is a fundamental violation of the parents' own integrity and as such strikes at the root of the whole parent-child relationship: "Pick something the child likes, plan for this privilege at a given time. When the time comes say that it is not going to happen. 'You have lied to me, and so I thought it would be fun to lie to you'" (page 208). Children's stealing is handled in the same simple way. We are informed that "some of his [belongings] must be taken, if he takes the property of others" (page 224). In fact, we are forced to conclude somewhat ironically that the "re-conditioning" philosophy of Dr. John B. Watson has only led Dr. Mateer back to the Old Testament and that nothing better has come of modern scientific thinking in matters of child rearing, than this "eye for an eye" method.

I consider this discrepancy in opinion serious enough to draw your attention to it. May we also bring to your attention the fact that the "catechism method" in dealing with parents' questions should be attributed to Dr. Emmet Holt in his Care and Feeding of Children, first published in 1894, and not to the Child Study Association. This organization has, on the contrary, felt at all times that a positive answer to a simply-stated problem which may turn out to be infinitely complex, is misleading and dangerous. Sidonie M. Gruenberg
Director, Child Study Association of America

Cashless Chicago

To the Editor: I know you will not be offended by my calling to your attention the references to the small loan business in the article by Karl Borders on Cashless Chicago. At the top of the second column on page 568 in the issue of February 15, Mr. Borders has his sequence of events reversed. The opposition to the city administration, seeking to make political capital of the financial crisis, issued a statement to the effect that the failure of city and county to pay employes had resulted in throwing them at the mercy of the loan sharks. Thereupon the Police Department responded to

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his attack with the statement that it would not assist in the collection of loans made to policemen by loan sharks.

This resulted in the advertisement issued by the Household Finance Corporation, which was in no sense a bid for business but was a direct answer to the charge that city employes were at the mercy of loan sharks.

As a matter of fact, Chicago is almost entirely free of illegal lenders. There is no place in the United States where more direct action is taken to close up illicit concerns whenever they appear. Small loan companies have advanced more than a million dollars to city employes during this "cashless" period, thus illustrating the value of the small-loan service in meeting emergencies which, without being called to public attention, repeatedly confront more than three-fourths of the families of America.

Of course you folks who live in spotless, crimeless, sharkless New York can hardly be expected to refrain from an opportunity to add a new sneer at Chicago's reputation. I would like to suggest, however, that in a similar emergency in New York, public employes would not have been carried over at the low rate charged in Chicago but would have paid from 10 to 20 per cent per month. BURR BLACKBURN
Director of Research,
Household Finance Corporation, Chicago

TO THE EDITOR: I am sorry that my "reversed sequence" of statement in the article, Cashless Chicago, in the February 15 Midmonthly appears to Mr. Blackburn to cast reflections upon the Household Finance Corporation not complimentary to that organization. I wish to assure them that no such reflection was intended. I quite agree with Mr. Blackburn that our Illinois legislation in this field is excellent. I was careful to state the low rate of interest asked for such loans, and was merely using this advertisement as an example of the fact that Mr. Blackburn's organization was aware of the widespread meaning of the cessation of salaries to forty thousand city and county employes.

It is gratifying to learn that this full page and presumably expensive bit of publicity was inspired purely by civic enthusiasm. However, I am glad to learn that the ad. did pay for itself even at the low return of 3½ per cent per month on loans to a few of the forty thousand cashless Chicagoans.

I also hasten to assure Mr. Blackburn that the writer is also a Chicagoan who nevertheless has a few qualms occasionally about his city's reputation. KARL BORDERS
Chicago Commons

Hiding Behind The Survey

TO THE EDITOR: You should have seen the latest use of The Survey! The Y.M.C.A. boys gave a play last night, and in one scene they all put on masks. Several were "home made," and to my utter joy one of them had taken the cover of the March Midmonthly, turned it upside down and with openings for the eyes, etc., it made a marvelous effect!

ROSSA B. COOLEY
Principal, Penn School, St. Helena Island, South Carolina

Old-Law Houses

TO THE EDITOR: Last year during the legislative session, you will remember that United Neighborhood Houses attempted to secure amendments to the Dwellings Law which was then pending in the legislature. These amendments were concerned with improving conditions in the oldest of the old-law tenements. They covered stricter fire prevention regulations, prohibition of the use of cellar rooms for dwelling purposes, the provision of toilet accommodations for every family and the abolition of dark rooms.

Last year it was deemed by some inadvisable to push these amendments because it was feared they might endanger the passage of the dwellings law itself and we were urged to submit them as separate amendments this year. This we have done and have submitted them for endorsement to many groups which last year refused to consider them. It is gratifying to be able to call to your attention the fact that the City Club, the Women's City Club, the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations, the Citizen's Union, the Republican County Committee and the organizations composing United Neighborhood Houses have endorsed all the bills.

The voluntary committee consisting of the representatives of the public on the Dwellings Law Commission, who have continued this year in order to submit amendments, has endorsed two of these bills, and the Welfare Council has recommended all five of the measures to their constituent agencies for endorsement. The housing committee of the New York Academy of Medicine has approved all three of the bills which deal with light, air and sanitation. The city administration has incorporated two of our amendments under this bill, and the health commissioner himself, I am informed, sponsors four-fifths of our program omitting only the measure calling for fire-retarding the halls in tenements. This looks to us as if we were making progress towards improvement in the old law tenements, and we are gratified to have received this approval. The legislature has held a hearing on these measures but no action has been taken. STANLEY M. ISAACS
United Neighborhood Houses, New York City

It Also Applies to Teaching

TO THE EDITOR: The symposium entitled Personal Conduct and the Social Work Job is a fine statement of conditions which workers dealing with human affairs must meet. The occupation "teaching" should be substituted for "social work job" and the material should be presented in every teachers' college where the work is to be carried on outside of large cities. Lawyers and doctors can also profit by the material in the article.
Harvard, Nebraska CAROLINE BENGTSON

Gangsters

TO THE EDITOR: The first article by Mr. Bolitho is a prize. Of course Chicago will like it, and profit by it. It is so encouraging to have an outsider interpret for a wider public the aspirations that really are here. Some of the descriptions of Chicago's characteristics have tried to do it before. But they are like pieces of dull, opaque glass compared with the diamond-like quality of Mr. Bolitho's writing. MRS. KENNETH RICH
Immigrants' Protective League, Chicago

Cure for the Grippe

TO THE EDITOR: Just a line about the Czech number of the Graphic. Being home gave me a chance to read it more thoroughly than I would otherwise have done, and I want to congratulate you and Mr. Gavit. It was unusually interesting and stimulating, and if a person feels that way who has the grippe you can see what a good number it must have been.
New York ALEXANDER M. BING

With Apologies

TO THE EDITOR: May I call your attention to an error in the use of our title, American Civic Association, on page 346 of The Survey for December 15, 1929? While Lord Byron has rightly said that fame mainly consists of having one's name misspelled in the gazettes, we think that accuracy in the use of our name will help us equally. Inasmuch as there exists an organization, the National Civic Federation, with whom we may easily become confused in the reader's mind, we are zealous that all credit accrue to us from our own publications.

We are grateful for your editorial based on our pamphlet.
Librarian, American Civic Association DORA A. PADGETT

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Punch!

THE absent-minded social worker who forgot to meet his mother at Grand Central Station is at it again—this time in church. When a deacon approached with the collection plate, the social worker, with a mind on case loads and graphs, presented his railroad ticket to be punched.

Wickersham to Speak

THE National Conference of Social Work benefits by the President's commissions. The heads of two Hoover commissions will address general sessions of the annual meeting at Boston, June 8 to 14. George W. Wickersham will speak on Law Enforcement and Wesley C. Mitchell, director of the Research Council on Social Trends, will speak on The Economic Basis of Social Progress.

The timeliness of the program this year is indicated by a few subjects selected from Lucy Lay's sprightly conference blurb: The responsibility of community funds for relief giving; what happens when each agency has its own relief fund; the pastor's use of case work; the viewpoint of the church toward problems of the Southern textile industry—and toward economic old age; how to substitute constructive health education material for the 1927 copy of Judge in the clinic waiting room.

A consultation service at the conference will offer perplexed social workers in all fields an opportunity to discuss their most devastating problems with experts.

Medal Offered to Nurses

TO some nurse who has made some outstanding contribution to the profession or to the public, a gold medal has been offered by W. L. Saunders II of Philadelphia, in memory of his father, Walter Burns Saunders, pioneer publisher of nursing text books. This contribution may have been either in personal service, or in the discovery of some nursing technique of advantage to the patient and to the profession. Writing is the only kind of service excluded.

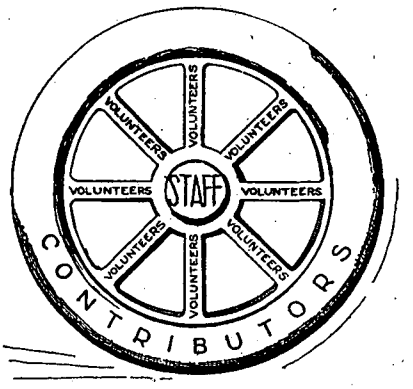
Any nurse who is a member of the American Nurses' Association is eligible for the medal. The name may be submitted by a state association or by individuals to A.N.A. headquarters, to the president of one of the three national organizations, or to Mr. Saunders, of W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. The recommendation should state accurately the nurse's name, address, official position, and should include a complete statement of her professional background and experience, together with a history of the achievement for which the award is to be made. Recommendations for this first award must be in by May 15. The award for this year will be made at the biennial conventions at Milwaukee June 9 to 14.

XxxxxOoooo—Kisses

LUCKY WOMAN'S CITY CLUB of Cincinnati! In its bulletin for March 1930 it published one of Mary Edna McChristie's most chuckling stories—The Piper Club. Five little girls, aged nine and ten, were in love with Johnny Piper; five moist, passionate notes to Johnny fell into teacher's hand and were sent, with girls, parents and Johnny, to the juvenile court referee. Taxed for an explanation, Johnny exclaimed, "Miss McChristie, I can't help it if the girls love me. I try to discourage them. What is there about me, Miss McChristie, that makes the girls all love me?" There have been other males, Johnny, who have asked the same question.

The Perfect Wheel

"AT the hub of any such enterprise," states the annual report of the Charity Organization Society of New York, "there must be a body of trained persons whose full time and energy are given to it. If the wheel is to move, however, this group must be strongly supplemented." Volunteers,



spokes of the wheel of progress, must be there to reach out to the lay public they know, to gain their active interest and support.

Timeo Danaos

IT should cease, this mailing by social agencies of unsought merchandise to embarrass the prospective giver into sending a generous contribution. It was bad enough when the New York City Committee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer sent a handy notebook with its subscription letter hoping that you wouldn't throw away anything useful, that you would not bother to return it nor have the face to do so, and that if you kept it you would feel conscience bound to make some sort of payment.

Now comes a letter from the Hebrew Kindergarten and Infants' Home of New York enclosing two handkerchiefs with your embroidered initials, which Morris Abramowitz, president, begs you to accept "in the name of these parentless children, and let your conscience be your guide." Our conscience impels us to urge a law which would protect the public against such methods of money-raising and would safeguard the reputation of social work from the public condemnation that is sure to follow. It is bad enough to "appeal" for funds, but to appeal with a club is unfair. It makes us, like Mr. Podd, constantly view with alarm and almost daily stand aghast.

The Jungle

By CLARA M. COHEN

Aged 9, daughter of two former social workers

The elephants live in a jungle of trees,
Of tropical plants, and of flowers and bees.
We live in a jungle of houses tall,
Always impris'ning us, wall upon wall.

In the elephants' jungle are animals fierce,
With their teeth they can tear, with their tusks they can pierce.
Our commonest animals are the cars;
Their powerful blows can cause plenty of scars!

The Woolworth Building's our tallest tree;
In its window-hollows are many a bee,
And we tiny people are the bees
That bustle about in the big house-trees.

I think that you'd nearly tremble with fear
If you walked in a jungle—I know I'd feel queer,
But you needn't be 'fraid in New York, you know,
Safety's the word—if you mind where you go!

Civil Service Exams.

THE U. S. Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for: Psychiatric Social Worker, salary $2,000 a year; and Junior Social Worker, salary $1,800 a year. Both are to fill vacancies in Veterans' Bureau hospitals and similar positions. Application must be filed not later than June 30, 1930. Information may be obtained from U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or at the post office or custom house in any city.

Warburg and Wynne Honored

FELIX M. WARBURG, financier, philanthropist and patron of arts, and Shirley W. Wynne, M.D., commissioner of health of New York City have been awarded Better Times medals for distinguished social service. A third medal was awarded the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs. This is the first time the medal has been conferred on an organization.

Without Sense

EUGENE LIES' stories are improving. He tells of the social worker who asked the drug clerk for a soda without flavor. "Without which flavor?" asked the clerk. "Without strawberry flavor." "We haven't any strawberry today." "Then I'll take it without chocolate flavor."

Here and There

THE second All-Canadian Conference on Social Work will be held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, April 28 to May 1. A thousand social workers are expected from all parts of the Dominion. The

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first conference was held in 1928 and it was decided then to hold the meeting biennially. Dr. C. M. Hincks is conference president and A. D. Hardie, 100 Adelaide St., W., Toronto, is secretary.

THE Compass, official magazine of the American Association of Social Workers, published in its February issue complete information about scholarships and fellowships in social work available for 1930-31. This useful compilation tells of opportunities for professional training offered by twenty-five universities, colleges and training schools.

COME and See Week for college girls has been planned for spring vacation by the Volunteers in Social Service, New York City. Each year at this time about one hundred girls from eastern colleges visit New York under the auspices of the V.S.S. and see social agencies at work.

WHAT are the working conditions, opportunities, obligations and compensation that confront the man or woman entering social work in Philadelphia? How do these conditions compare with those of five years ago? These are some of the questions being studied by a committee of Philadelphia social workers, Kenneth L. M. Pray, chairman.

IN Chicago, city of contrasts, the municipal government goes broke but the capital funds of the Chicago Community Trust, as reported by Social Service, are increased by $1,450,000, bringing the total to approximately $5,000,000.

IN Boston, the purchasing bureau of the Council of Social Agencies saved its member agencies in 1929 nearly $20,000. This represents 718 orders including the printing of 31 annual reports.

SHALL We Organize a Community Chest? is the title of a bulletin of the Association of Community Chests and Councils, Graybar Building, New York. It contains recommendations for cities with a population of 25,000 to 50,000 and for cities of more than 50,000.

A CONGRESS was held in Nymegen, Holland, early in September by the Dutch Catholic League of Large Families. It was announced by the president of the league that the congress was the first move in a big offensive against neo-Malthusian practices and teachings.—*Catholic Charities Review.*

A Y.M.C.A. building costing $2,700,000 to build and equip, will be erected at Dearborn Street and Chicago Avenue, Chicago, as a memorial to the late Victor F. Lawson. The building is designed to meet the needs of the young men of the congested North Side, including hundreds of students of Northwestern University professional schools and other nearby institutions of learning and to provide for the 25,000 employed young men now living in boarding houses between the Loop and Lincoln Park. Plans call for completion of the new building by January 1, 1931.

KATE BURR JOHNSON has left North Carolina. As state commissioner of Public Welfare Mrs. Johnson has been an outstanding figure in social work in the South. Under her the county welfare plan has been built up to a high standard and better methods adopted for the care of the mental defective and the dependent aged. Recently she was appointed a sub-committee chairman of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Now she goes to New Jersey as superintendent of the State Home for Girls at Trenton, and will place emphasis on New Jersey's new plan for classification of women prisoners. Mrs. Johnson is succeeded in North Carolina, fortunately, by Mrs. W. T. Bost, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, who has been working in close cooperation with the state department.

THERE is sadness and rejoicing in New Haven. Sadness because Mary Grace Hills has retired as director of the New Haven Public Health Nursing Service, after serving for twenty-five years and building the staff from herself alone to the present number of sixty-one. The rejoicing is because Elizabeth Fox, who has been director of the Public Health Nursing Service of the American Red Cross, is to succeed Miss Hills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

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DR. THOMAS PARRAN, JR., assistant surgeon-general of the U. S. Public Health Service and scientific director of the Committee on Research in Syphilis, is New York State's new commissioner of health, succeeding Dr. Mathias Nicoll.

ROBERT T. LANSDALE, formerly secretary of the Montclair Council of Social Agencies and a member of the faculty of the New York School of Social Work, is now field representative of the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. This is a newly created position growing out of the survey of Indian affairs conducted by Lewis Merriam and staff. Lansdale's duties will include the establishment of adequate personnel standards and the selection of trained social workers and teachers for the service.

ST. LOUIS, home of adventurous spirits, reports that Bertha Howell, secretary of the Community Council's department of recreation, recently flew by T.A.T. plane from Kansas City to St. Louis "in line of duty." Dorothy Hardman, of the Provident Association staff, while purchasing a head of lettuce for a staff luncheon, was the involuntary participant in a hold-up and was coolly locked in the grocery store's ice-box—which was comfortable for the lettuce but annoying for Miss Hardman. Robert W. Kelso's hobby is found to be the fashioning in silver and ivory of crabs, spiders, statistical bugs and other lepidoptera.

THOMAS L. LEWIS, of Cleveland, joins the Three O'clock Club. For a quarter of a century he has served as chief probation officer of the Cuyahuga County juvenile court.

ROTARY honors Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, president of the Vanderburg County Tuberculosis Association, Evansville, Indiana, by inscribing her name on the honor tablet in Evansville's Temple of Fine Arts.

CLUBWOMEN rose in arms when the Atlanta city council cut $61,800 from the city appropriations to the community chest. The item was thereupon restored to the city budget.

PROVIDENCE follows the lead of other cities in housing its social agencies under one roof. A four-story brick building has been deeded for the purpose by Mrs. Fenner H. Peckham and Miss Idette Carpenter. The agencies will move in as soon as repairs amounting to $25,000 have been made.

Bulletin Board

OHIO STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Lima, April 21-24.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Roanoke, April 23-25. Executive secretary, Arthur W. James, State Department of Public Welfare, Richmond.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: Cleveland, April 23-25. Secretary, Albin C. Bro, 308 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Alexandria, April 24-26.

YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: Detroit,

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April 25-May 1. General secretary, Anna V. Rice, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City.

CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: New Haven, April 27-29.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Toronto, April 28-May 1. Secretary, Alec D. Hardie, 100 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

TEXAS CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Galveston, May 1-3. President, Margaret Renkin, Travelers Aid Society, Houston.

MICHIGAN STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Flint, May 1-3. Secretary, Olive Sewall, 206 Capitol Savings & Loan Bldg., Lansing.

AMERICAN RED CROSS: Washington, D. C., May 5-8. Chairman, John Barton Payne, 17th and D Sts., N. W., Washington.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MENTAL HYGIENE: Washington, May 5-10. Administrative secretary, John R. Shillady, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City.

TEXAS STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Beaumont, May 6-9. Secretary, Louise Dietrich, 1001 E. Nevada, El Paso.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION: Memphis, May 7-10. Write: Elizabeth Cole, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City.

WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Fairmont, May 13-15. Local chairman, Margaret E. McKinney, Fairmont.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Santa Barbara, May 13-17. Secretary, Anita Eldridge, Exposition Auditorium, San Francisco.

INTERNATIONAL HYGIENE EXHIBITION: Dresden, Germany, May 15-September 30. American director, Dr. R. Woerner, 393 Seventh Ave., New York City.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SALVATION ARMY: New York City, May 16-22. Executive director, R. E. Holz, 853 Broadway, New York City.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL MALARIA CONGRESS: Algiers, Algeria, May 19-21.

BOYS CLUB FEDERATION OF AMERICA: Detroit, May 19-22. C. J. Atkinson, 630 Graybar Bldg., New York City.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN: Vienna, Austria, May 27.

CONGRESS OF ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH: Portsmouth, England, June 4-9.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Boston, Mass., June 8-14. Executive secretary, Howard R. Knight, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

BIENNIAL NURSING CONVENTION: Milwaukee, Wis., June 9-14. Headquarters Director, Janet M. Geister, American Nurses' Association, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE HARD OF HEARING: New York City, June 16-19. Secretary, Betty C. Wright, 1601—35th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE: Margate, England, June 21-28.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: Los Angeles, Calif., June 23-28. Write: American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

CANADIAN NURSES ASSOCIATION: Regina, Saskatchewan, June 24-28.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: Denver, Col., June 24-28. Executive secretary, Alice L. Edwards, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: Columbus, Ohio, June 28-July 4. Business Manager, H. A. Allan, 1201 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS: London, England, July 3-5.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR SEX RESEARCH: London, England, August 3.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS: Prague, Czechoslovakia, August. U. S. Representative, Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

WASHINGTON STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Bellingham, October. Secretary, Marion Hathway, University of Washington, Seattle.

Personal News

DR. HERMAN A. ADLER, formerly director, Chicago Institute of Juvenile Research, and state criminologist, now state psychologist and consultant, California State Department of Institutions, and professor of psychiatry, University of California.

ANNA ALBERT and ROBERTA TURNBAUGH appointed to staff, Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration, New York City.

C. W. ARESON, formerly on staff, Child Welfare League of America, now executive secretary, DePilchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau, Houston, Texas.

GENEVIEVE ARTZ appointed public health nurse, A.R.C. Chapter, Greeley, Colo.

ELEANOR BARNES, formerly medical social worker, Health Center, Berkeley, Calif., now with A.R.C. at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

OKIE BAUGUS appointed general director, Off-the-Street Club, Chicago.

RUTH BEROLZHEIMER appointed executive, Junior Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., succeeding Viola Permisohn.

FLORENCE BEATON, supervisor, Visiting Nurse Association, Pawtucket, R. I., resigned.

MARCUS L. BELL, president, National Association of Travelers Aid Societies, resigned; succeeded by J. Rogers Flannery of Pittsburgh.

SYLVIA BLASCOER, formerly director, Girl Scouts, Columbus, Ga., now director, Girl Scouts, Miami, Fla.

WILLIAM M. BOOKER, chairman, Community Chest and A.R.C. Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, awarded achievement cup presented annually by the Toledo Blade to the citizen having made the most worth-while contribution to the people of Toledo.

MRS. W. T. BOST appointed Commissioner of Public Welfare, Raleigh, N. C., succeeding Kate Burr Johnson.

FRANCES BOYD, formerly case supervisor, Associated Charities, Richmond, Va., now case supervisor, Dallas United Charities.

CHARLOTTE VON BRADISH appointed child welfare nurse, Gould Foundation, New York City.

MARIE BRICE, formerly field worker, Ruth School for Girls, Seattle, Wash., now social worker, Big Sisters of Alameda County, Calif.

JOHN BRIGGS, formerly field worker, membership department, The Survey, now publicity worker, Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, New York State Charities Aid Association.

ELSA BROCKMAN on staff, Organized Charities, Tucson, Ariz., resigned; to be married.

NEIL V. BULLION appointed chief probation officer of Pima County, Tucson, Ariz.

RUTH BUNKER appointed child hygiene nurse, New York State Department of Health.

ROBERT WAYNE BURNS, formerly secretary, Y.M.C.A., Cairo, Egypt, now executive director, Downtown Branch, Los Angeles Y.M.C.A.

FRANCES CAMERON, formerly executive secretary, A.R.C. Chapter, Prescott, Ariz., now executive secretary, A.R.C. Imperial Valley Chapters.

GEORGIANA CARDEN of the Public Dance Hall Committee, San Francisco, on leave to work with Institute of Government Research; Katherine L. Schmidt to substitute for her on the Committee.

EDWARD H. CAVIN, formerly with A.R.C. Disaster Relief Service, Washington, D. C., now assistant to the director of Accounts and Statistics.

WALTER L. CHETISTER, A.R.C. liaison representative, U. S. Veterans Bureau Regional Office, Cleveland, Ohio, resigned; to remain with Veterans Bureau.

K. FRANCES CLEAVE appointed nursing consultant, Pennsylvania State Department of Welfare, Harrisburg.

RUTH N. CLIFFORD, formerly psychiatric case worker, Boston State Hospital, now secretary, Welcome House Protective Department of Florence Crittenton League, succeeding Mary S. Ramsdell.

MYRTLE COLE appointed public health nurse, A.R.C. Chapter, Olathe, Kansas.

ALICE COUGHLIN, formerly with Associated Charities, now executive secretary, Catholic Ladies Aid Society, Oakland, Calif.; succeeded by Naddine Bachrach.

ANDREE COURTIAL, formerly with Charity Organization Society, New York City, now psychologist and assistant case supervisor, Women's Protective Association, Cleveland.

FLOYD COVINGTON, formerly industrial secretary, Urban League, Los Angeles, now assistant secretary, 28th St. Branch, Los Angeles Y.M.C.A.

LILLIAN CRUMMEY, formerly with Children's Hospital, Denver, Colo., now A.R.C. nurse, Carrollton, Ill.

ISABEL DENISON appointed to staff, Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHANNA DEUTSCH appointed to staff, Organized Charities, Tucson, Ariz.

C. J. DURKEE, assistant director, New York State Division of Public Health Education; resigned.

PERLE DOW, A.R.C. hospital social worker, formerly at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, now at U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

JULIET EISENDRATH, formerly with Jewish Family Welfare Organization, Minneapolis, now with Jewish Orphans' Home at Vista Del Mar, Los Angeles County.

MARJORY EMBRY of Louisville appointed director of case work, DePilchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau, Houston, Tex.

AARON D. FABER, superintendent, Foster Home for Hebrew Orphans, Philadelphia, Pa., to become executive director, Pauline Sterne Wolff Memorial Home, Houston, Texas, on May 1.

JAMES P. FAULKNER, director, Georgia State Department of Public Welfare, reappointed managing director, Georgia Tuberculosis Association.

HELEN FLANAGAN, formerly on staff, Visiting Nurse Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., now industrial nurse, Union Carbide Company, New York City.

ELISE DE LA FONTAINE, director of case work, DePilchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau, Houston, Tex., resigned; to study at New York School of Social Work.

GEORGE BURDETT FORD appointed general director, Regional Plan Association of New York and Its Environs, succeeding Thomas Adams.

DOROTHY FRIEDLAND of New York appointed case supervisor, State Aid Department, Oakland, Calif.

ROY E. GILSON, formerly managing director, Detroit Boys' Club, now field secretary, Boys' Club Federation of America, New York City.

ANNIE W. GOODRICH, dean, Yale School of Nursing, sailed for the Orient; to study nursing conditions in the Far East for the Rockefeller Foundation.

GLEN O. GRANT, formerly executive secretary and director of recreation, First M. E. Church, Hollywood, Calif., now supervisor of community recreation, Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department.

EVA A. GREGG, formerly assistant superintendent of nurses, Highland Hospital School of Nurses, Oakland, Calif., now superintendent, Arequipa Sanitorium at Manor, Marin County, Calif.

MRS. HENRY P. GRIFFIN of White Plains, N. Y., appointed president, Westchester County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association; Mrs. R. S. Jewett of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., appointed secretary.

GERTRUDE GRIFFITH appointed tuberculosis supervisor, Public Health Nursing Service, Knoxville, Tenn.

ALICE B. GUYTON appointed case worker, Family Welfare Association, Daytona Beach, Fla.

FRANCES HALL, formerly with Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, now on field staff, Children's Bureau, Pennsylvania State Department of Welfare.

MARTHA HAMMERSTEIN, formerly with Salvation Army Chapter, Pen Argyl, Pa., now director, Salvation Army Chapter, Harrisburg, Pa.; assisted by Charlotte Royle of Pen Argyl.

ANNA F. HARRIS of the St. Louis Society for the Blind, granted indefinite leave of absence.

HELEN HARRIS, formerly associate head resident, Kingsley House, Pittsburgh, and president, Pittsburgh Girls' Conference, now head worker, Union Settlement, New York City.

CARRIE ETHEL HELSETH, formerly with Family Social Service, Richmond, Va., now social worker in Roswell, N. M.

HARRY F. HENDERSON, general secretary, Los Angeles Y.M.C.A., on sabbatical leave for six months; to travel and study.

MRS. BAYARD HENRY of Germantown appointed chairman, Statewide Committee on a Ten Year Program of Child Welfare for Pennsylvania, by Child Welfare Division, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.

DOROTHY DOAN HENRY, formerly chief, Women's Police Bureau, Cleveland, now superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Delaware, Ohio.

ESTHER HILL appointed executive secretary, A.R.C. Chapter, Laramie, Wyoming.

ELIZABETH HOLBROOK, acting general secretary, Family Welfare Society, Boston, on leave for three months' travel in Europe; Mrs. Henry L. Rand substituting in her absence.

ANNA C. HOLLIDAY appointed A.R.C. itinerant nurse, Martin County Chapter, Stuart, Fla.

AGNES HOMES, formerly A.R.C. field representative, now executive secretary, A.R.C. Chapter, Woonsocket, R. I., succeeding Caroline Brown.

G. LOUISE HULL and CLAIRE F. COURSEN, directors of Neighborhood House, Los Angeles, resigned; to study settlement movement in England and on the continent; succeeded by Mrs. Robert A. Woods, formerly of South End House, Boston.

LUCRETIA M. HUTCHINSON, formerly school nurse, Jacksonville, Fla.; now public health nurse, Perry, Ia.

LENA YOUNG JONES appointed children's worker for New York State Charities Aid Association at Gloversville.

ALICE DEBRUYN KAPS appointed public health nurse, Fargo, N. D.

EDITH KATTEN, formerly with San Francisco Community Chest, now field worker, Child Guidance Clinic, San Francisco Board of Health.

ROBERT F. KEEGAN, secretary and executive director, Catholic Charities, New York City, included among five priests who recently received papal honors from Cardinal Hayes.

MARCELLA KELLNER appointed superintendent, Comstock Hospital, Tucson, Ariz.

ISABEL P. KENNEDY, formerly executive secretary, Cleveland Girls' Council, now executive secretary, Pittsburgh Girls' Conference.

DAVID B. KILGORE, formerly director of recreation, Brandford, Conn., and Turners Falls, Mass., now director of recreation, Indianapolis, Ind.

THOMAS J. KEHOE transferred from New York to Cleveland, as A.R.C. liaison representative with Veterans Bureau Regional Office, succeeding Walter L. Chetister.

DOROTHY KLOPP appointed case worker, Social Service Department, Institute of Mental Hygiene, Philadelphia, Pa.

THELMA KOMITO, formerly of the Mansfield Humane Society, Mansfield, Ohio, now with Family Service Bureau, Fort Wayne, Ind.

(Continued on page 111)

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(*Continued from page* 103) suggestions found to be most useful in this field.

FEEDING THE FAMILY, *by Mary Swartz Rose. Macmillan. 459 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE welfare of the family is largely in the hands of the one who provides the three meals a day. This book is the third edition of a guide to good nutrition by an authority on the subject.

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THE SOCIAL WORKER, *by Louise C. Odencrantz. Harper. 374 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN ARTICLE in the Social Practice Department of The Survey for December 15, 1928, was based upon this book, which considers social work as both an art and a science.

COMPULSORY AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE, *by Edison L. Bowers. H. W. Wilson Co. 259 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

OPINIONS of men in the positions of automobile commissioner, insurance official, automobile manufacturer and others to clarify for the layman the issues involved. Both compensation and liability insurance are analyzed and the differences between the two clearly demonstrated.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE WORKER IN NEW YORK. *National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. 80 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE PURPOSE of this report is primarily to present a brief description of those public educational facilities provided by New York State which have some direct bearing upon the preparation of the young people of the state for industrial and commercial occupations.

FIFTY LITTLE BUSINESSES FOR WOMEN, *by Mary Raymond Bodge Stokes. 319 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A BOOK which serves as a guide to different types of business engaged in by women who have had little if any training by way of vocation but who found the road to modest financial success via a man's shop, a doughnut shop, a small mail-order shirt business, a doll and toy shop, and so forth.

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A TEXTBOOK for college orientation courses and a very helpful compilation for the general reader seeking to find his way through the world of modern science.

SOCIOLOGY AND SIN, *by P. Sargent Florence, Ph.D. W. W. Norton. 98 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of The SURVEY, published semi-monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1930.

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John D. Kenderdine, who, having been duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of The SURVEY, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Editor, Paul U. Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Managing Editor, Arthur Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Business Manager, John D. Kenderdine, 112 East 19 Street, New York City.

2. That the owner is: (if owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York City, a non-commercial corporation under the laws of the State of New York with over 1,900 members. It has no stocks or bonds. President, Robert W. deForest, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, Julian W. Mack, 1224 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.; V. Everit Macy, "Chilmark," Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Secretary, John Palmer Gavit, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

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[Signed] JOHN D. KENDERDINE, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1930.
[Seal] MARTHA HOHMANN, Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.
New York Co. Clerk's No. 156. New York Co. Register's No. 55-O.
My Commission expires May 15, 1930.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Health

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—125 East 46th Street, New York. Promotes the creation of new agencies for the blind and assists established organizations to expand their activities. Conducts studies in such fields as education, employment and relief of the blind. Supported by voluntary contributions. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director; Charles B. Hayes, Field Director.

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AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, INC.—370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse L. Mooreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.

To organize public opinion and support for health work among colored people.
To create and stimulate health consciousness and responsibility among the colored people in their own health problems.
To recruit, help educate and place young colored women in public health work.
Work supported by membership and voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Katharine Tucker, R.N., General Director. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director: Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

Health

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Linsly R. Williams, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

Home Economics

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

Education

ART EXTENSION SOCIETY, INC.—The Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. Purpose,—to extend the interest in, and appreciation of, the Fine Arts, especially by means of prints, lantern slides, traveling exhibitions, circulating libraries, etc., etc.

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—16 East 53rd Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Supplies, trains, and supervises carefully selected governesses, tutors, companions, and play leaders. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 476 West 24th Street, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

Recreation

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Brauncher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

National Conferences

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Mirian Van Waters, Ph.D., president. New York, N. Y.; Howard R. Knight, sec'y, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, O. The conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Boston (Hotel Statler), June 8-14, 1930. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

Religious Organizations

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22d St., New York. Composed of the national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action and to represent Protestant church women in such national movements as they desire to promote interdenominationally.

Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Religious Work for Indian Schools, Helen M. Brickman, Director.
Migrant Work, Edith E. Lowry, Secretary.
Adela J. Ballard, Western Supervisor.
Womens interdenominational groups — state and local—are promoted.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 27 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland, Rev. S. M. Cavert and Rev. J. M. Moore, Gen. Sec's.; 105 E. 22d St., New York City.

Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.
Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians, Rev. E. R. Clinchy, Sec'y.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.—Florence Lukens - Newbold, Executive Secretary, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national organization for girls of all races and creeds, sponsored by the Episcopal Church, to uphold Christian standards of living and to study the conditions in which girls live, work, and play. Numbers nearly 50,000 with branches in 44 states.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Davis, Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y.W.C.A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary, 1860 Broadway, New York City. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman."

Department of Immigrant Aid and Immigrant Education, 799 Broadway, New York City. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Quarterly bulletin, "The Immigrant." Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Chairman: Cecilia Razovsky, Sec'y.

Department of Farm and Rural Work, Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City. Program of education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Child Welfare

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA— C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on admnistration; to furnish informaton. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

Foundations

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

Women's Trade Union

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA — Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

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(*Continued from page* 108)

FRANCES LANE, formerly executive secretary, A.R.C. Chapter, Laramie, Wyo., now executive secretary, A.R.C. Chapter, Casper, Wyo.

STANLEY H. LEEKE, formerly athletic manager, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., now director of recreation, Hamden, Conn.

HARRIET LIEBOWITZ, formerly with McKinley School for Boys, now girls' recreation director, Jewish Orphans' Home at Vista Del Mar, Los Angeles County.

MARY MCCARTHY, formerly superintendent, Visiting Nurse Association, Woonsocket, R. I., now district supervising nurse, New York State Department of Health.

ELIZABETH MCCORD appointed chief, Social Service Department, Institute of Mental Hygiene, Philadelphia, Pa.

RUTH MCCORD, formerly executive secretary, Welfare Board, Southern Alameda County, California, now executive secretary, Contra Costa County Welfare Department with headquarters at Martinez, Calif.

LOIS MCVEY, formerly with Associated Charities, Cleveland, now social worker, Gallup, N. M., succeeding Lillian Amiraux.

ALFRED SIDNEY MACFARLANE, formerly with field department, National Boy Scouts of America, now scout executive, Miami, Fla.

FAE H. MARVIN, formerly superintendent of recreation, Louisville, Ky., now director, Department of Welfare; succeeded by Dorothea Nelson.

LYDIA E. MAST, formerly A.R.C. nurse, Mississippi County, Mo., now with A.R.C. Chapter, Toledo, Ia.

MISS MESERVE, formerly district secretary, Family Welfare Society, Boston, now general secretary, Family Welfare Society, Stamford, Conn.

RUTH MELLOR, formerly assistant to Dr. Samuel W. Hamilton, director, Connecticut Mental Hygiene Survey, now assistant to Dr. George H. Preston, director, Boston Mental Hygiene Survey.

MURIEL MICHEL, formerly case worker, United Charities, now with County Welfare Bureau, San Diego, Calif., in a study of old age pensions.

JUSTIN MILLER, formerly dean, School of Law, University of Southern California, now dean, School of Law, Duke University, N. C.

JOEL R. MOORE of Detroit appointed supervisor of probation work for the federal prisons.

MACENNIS MOORE, formerly publicity director, Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, now publicity secretary, Seattle Community Fund.

OIDA MOORE appointed A.R.C. nutritionist, Caldwell Parish, La.

EARL D. MYERS, assistant professor, School of Social Service, University of Chicago, for the past year in Germany on Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship, granted fellowship for another year.

GERTRUDE ZUCKER OLDS, agent, Board of Children's Guardians, Fort Wayne, Ind., died.

MARIE ORR appointed supervising nurse, Nursing Service, Consolidation Coal Co., Jenkins, Ky.

M. P. OSTROW, director of social service, Eureka Benevolent Society, San Francisco, resigned.

MILDRED OVERSTREET appointed staff visitor, Public Welfare Department of Orange County, Orlando, Fla.

MARY P. PAIVA, formerly with probation department, Juvenile Court, San Francisco, now with Community Chest.

ANNE PARISH, formerly on staff, Associated Charities, Oakland, Calif., now with Child Guidance Clinic, Los Angeles.

GEORGIA PARKER, formerly school nurse at Penn Yann, N. Y., now in Easthampton, L. I.

RICHARD J. PASSALACQUA, county investigator and assistant probation officer, Solano County, Calif., resigned; succeeded by John Paulson of Vallejo, Calif.

EILEEN PENNY, formerly with Humane Society, Cleveland, now with Catholic Big Sisters, Los Angeles.

HENRIETTA PERRINE, formerly with Scribners, now with Division of Publication, Commonwealth Fund, New York City.

EDWARD B. PERRY appointed A.R.C. field representative in Maine.

ROSE PILLA appointed to staff, International Institute, St. Louis.

ESTELLA ELLISONDA PLATT appointed Mexican nationality worker, Oakland, Calif.

MARION PORTER POWERS appointed executive secretary, Travelers Aid Society, Albany, N. Y.

MARGARET P. PRATT of the California State Department of Social Welfare appointed referee, Los Angeles Juvenile Court, substituting for Dr. Miriam Van Waters, on leave for a year.

DAVID RESNICK appointed director of publicity, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, New York City.

EUDORA RAMSEY RICHARDSON elected to State Board of Public Welfare, Richmond, Va., succeeding former Governor Trinkle.

DOROTHEA SANDER appointed A.R.C. itinerant nutritionist in Eastern Area.

ROMA SATER, with Travelers Aid Society, Salt Lake City, Utah, resigned; succeeded by Claire Smith.

EDYTHE SCHMITT, formerly attendance officer and visiting teacher in Minneapolis, now with State Department of Social Welfare, Los Angeles.

JACK SELAR appointed executive director, Y. M. H. A., Tampa, Fla.

MABEL C. SHAWN appointed superintendent, San Francisco Presbyterian Orphanage and Farm at San Anselmo, succeeding Helen Whitney.

HATTIE SIDEBOTTOM, formerly with Texas Department of Public Welfare, now executive secretary, Travelers Aid Society, Fort Worth, Texas.

ANNEDA SLAVINS, children's worker, New York State Charities Aid Societies, in Seneca County, to become field worker, New Mexico Bureau of Child Welfare, on May 1.

DR. RICHARD SLEE appointed first deputy health officer to Dr. Matthias Nicoll, newly appointed health officer, Westchester County, N. Y.

DR. MARGARET H. SMYTH appointed superintendent, Stockton State Hospital, California, succeeding Dr. Fred P. Clark, deceased.

MIRIAM SOLOMON, with home-finding department, Jewish Orphans' Home at Vista del Mar, Los Angeles County, on leave for six months' study at New York School of Social Work; Mildred Rothschild will substitute in her absence.

EDITH N. STANTON, formerly executive director at Asilomar, to become general secretary, Los Angeles Y. W. C. A., on June 1; succeeded by Grace E. Richardson, formerly executive secretary, Central Branch, Chicago Y. W. C. A.

EARL M. STIGERS, formerly educational director, San Quentin Prison, Calif., now educational director, Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

LILLIAN STROBACH, executive secretary, Children's Home Commission, Waterbury, Conn., resigned; commission merged with Department of Public Welfare.

FLORENCE SULLIVAN, supervisor, department of children's institutions, Division of Charities, Ohio State Department of Public Welfare, to become on May 1 field worker for the nation-wide study of juvenile detention being undertaken by the National Probation Association under the direction of Harrison S. Dobbs.

T. LESTER SWANDERS appointed executive secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Montclair, N. J., succeeding Robert T. Lansdale.

DR. WILLIAM D. TILLSON appointed chief, Bureau of Tuberculosis, Ohio State Department of Health.

HELEN M. TREUDLEY appointed A.R.C. psychiatric social worker, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

BERTHA UNDERHILL appointed to staff, Children's Home Society, Oakland, Calif., succeeding Dorothy Douglas, married to Robert Graham Brown of Kootenay Lake, B. C.

EMMA WATERMAN appointed psychiatric social worker, Probation Department, San Diego, Calif., succeeding Paula Clare.

HAROLD Q. WHITE, formerly assistant superintendent of recreation, Houston, Texas, now acting superintendent of recreation, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ANNE M. WILKINSON, superintendent of Child Welfare, Selma, Ala., resigned; to be married to Frank Bromberg of Birmingham.

MARY WILLIAMSON, formerly on staff, Welfare Society, Berkeley, Calif., now executive secretary, A. R. C. Chapter, San Bernardino, Calif.

DARCY WILSON appointed superintendent of recreation, Radburn, N. J.

DR. H. B. WILSON, director, American Junior Red Cross, granted Class I decoration of the Bulgarian Red Cross Society.

RUTH EDWARDS WINCH, formerly case supervisor, Mothers' Pension Bureau, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, now executive secretary, Association for the Crippled and Disabled, Cleveland, Ohio, succeeding Esther Knowles.

DR. EMMA A. WINSLOW associated with Mary Van Kleeck in studies on the social and economic factors in crime for President Hoover's Commission on Law Enforcement.

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